

HERITAGE CONFERENCE '87
PROCEEDINGS

St. John's City Hall
May 1 and 2, 1987

Edited by Philip Hiscock
Photos by Mary Devine and Penny Houlden

Heritage Coalition of Newfoundland and Labrador
St. John's, Newfoundland
1988

Preface

These Proceedings would have been impossible except for the hard work of two people, Bernadette Clarke who transcribed almost the entire tape recording of the Conference, and Heather Butt who typed the transcription into a word processor. I thank both of them especially.

Thanks also must go to the following persons. Ed Stack helped at several stages of the editing by transcribing sections of the tapes and by doing some of the initial editing. Shannon Ryan allowed the use of tape recorders from the Oral History Project and Paul Kenney recorded the Conference. The original recordings have been deposited in the Memorial University of Newfoundland Folklore and Language Archive (MUNFLA) as collection 87-057. Ed Tompkins coordinated much of the back-and-forth between Heather Butt and myself. Penny Houlden coordinated the first stages of the transcription project. She and Edwina Suley proofread the next-to-final draft. MUNFLA allowed the use of its computer for most of the editing. Heber Walters arranged for the preparation of the photographs for reproduction. The Secretary of State helped support the Conference with a grant for travel by delegates from Labrador. Thanks, too, to Bonnie Campbell, Lorraine Clarke, Cathie Horan, Wayne Russell, Bill Shea (of Technical Sales), Edwina Suley and Otto Willwood.

Even with the help of all these people, the final decisions in editing the Proceedings were taken by me. Any blame for the inadvertent misrepresentation of the words of any participants must fall on me. I hope I have not earned such blame.

Philip Hiscock
March 1988

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Foreword

In April of 1986, the Museum Association of Newfoundland and Labrador (MANL) and the Association of Newfoundland and Labrador Archivists (ANLA) cooperated in the organization of a seminar on "The Care of Archival Collections." The seminar attracted participants from both the archival community and a number of community museums which have archival holdings within their collections. The occasion was a success -- it addressed a common need for training and, equally importantly, maximized the impact of the limited resources of the two hosting organizations.

Following the event Ed Tompkins, Chairperson of ANLA's Education Committee, and I met to review our experience with the seminar and, encouraged by our success, to discuss the possibility of a second cooperative effort. After much discussion Ed and I agreed that, rather than offering a repeat seminar, we could best use our energies by extending this process of cooperation within the heritage community. We were both aware that the number of volunteer-based heritage groups within the Province had doubled to a total of seventy-four during the past decade, and that the efforts of many of these groups -- like those of our own -- were limited by a severe lack of human and financial resources. Yet we hoped that these current limits could be extended through cooperative efforts. As a first step towards developing such cooperation, we proposed the organization of a Province-wide conference of these societies.

In October of 1986 Ed and I took this kernel of an idea to our respective Executives, and we both received support to move ahead. In order to undertake such a large-scale effort, Ed and I proposed that we follow our principle of strength in numbers. We approached each of the other fifteen provincially-based heritage organizations and asked for their support by serving on the Conference Organizing Committee. It was this committee which established the programme for the Conference and made all the necessary arrangements. With this work in place we were then able to extend invitations to the community-based organizations to join in the Conference.

These proceedings record our experience of that Conference, of May 1st and 2nd, 1987. They speak most strongly of the common need for communication within the heritage community.

Penny Houlden, Training Coordinator
Museum Association of Newfoundland and Labrador
28 February 1988

INTRODUCTORY SESSION, CHAIRED BY PENNY HOULDEN

It is my pleasure to welcome you all here tonight. I would like to introduce myself; my name is Penny Houlden. I am the Training Coordinator with the Museum Association of Newfoundland and Labrador in my normal existence, but tonight I am part of the programme committee that brought you all together to this conference. I would like to introduce the other people who worked on the programme committee with me: Ed Tompkins with the Association of Newfoundland and Labrador Archivists, Ruth Saturley with the Newfoundland Historic Trust, and Mary Devine with Heritage Canada.

As I hope you all realize, we are here to talk about the possibility of forming a volunteer Heritage Coalition for this province. Perhaps your very being here tonight is an indication of just what a volunteer Heritage Coalition can do: this conference was created by volunteers.

Actually, this whole idea is really the fault of Ed and me. We had cooperated through the Museum Association and the Association of Newfoundland and Labrador Archivists twelve months ago in organizing a seminar. We had such a good time we felt that there should be something we could do for this year. In the process of discussing that, Ed and I did a lot of talking about the kinds of problems that ANLA and MANL shared and the common goals that we had. As we talked we realized that that commonality was the thing we should address.

So, first of all we spoke to our respective executives and gained both their moral support and their tangible support--you know, agreeing to let us write letters and use their stamps and typewriters and their names. We then contacted all the other organizations in the Province that were volunteer-based, that were concerned with heritage, and that had a broad mandate than just their own communities. These were groups like the Museum Association of Newfoundland and Labrador or the Labrador Heritage Society, groups that had a broader geographical base. Our hope was at that point that the individual community groups would get involved through the larger groups. This was really just a matter of convenience and we thought a good place to begin. We were right; it was a good place to begin.

So once our ideas were started, Ed and I did a lot of phone calling and letter writing, and you were the recipients of those calls and letters. All the thirteen other organizations that we approached were very happy to get involved with us. I think what we found most exciting about this was that so many people actually said to us "Hey, you know, this is something that we've been thinking about over the last little while." Ed and I were convinced that this was not simply a good idea that we had had, but that it was an idea whose time really had come and that it was certainly appropriate for us to be approaching it now.

What happened next was that the number of volunteers involved began to grow. Mary and Ruth joined us on the programme committee; Margie Allan, Gerry Dick, and Judy Foote formed a publicity committee for us; Arlene King agreed to arrange the banquet and the entertainment for tomorrow night. Rose Smart coordinated the refreshments, and Bob Buckle

agreed to help coordinate the setting up of the exhibits here tonight. Other people helped as well: Shane O'Dea provided us with his sage counsel; Nancy Grenville prepared a questionnaire for the participating groups; Anne Chafe helped to coordinate the results; Greg Dawson wrote out the receipts as all the registrations began to come in; and Lana Hickey appeared with me on Cable TV to publicize the event. And while we were doing this, representatives of each of the groups who were involved were busy answering the questionnaire, preparing tonight's exhibits, and making their travel plans. We had more volunteers: Cindy Christopher and Randy Rogers, Stephen Garland and Elsie Johnson are helping tonight with registration. Elsie Johnson and Merle Roberts were making sandwiches today for tomorrow's lunch, and Jo Shawyer, Nancy Grenville, Julia Mathieson, and Rose's mother, Shirley Smart, have been baking cookies and other good things for us to eat during the next little while. We have also looked for and received support from other sectors. Multiculturalism Canada has provided us with a grant to assist the delegates from Labrador to get here. Frank Murphy (of Coady's Foods), Sobey's, Gary Wilansky, and Smilies' Donuts have contributed to the food and drinks that we will be enjoying.

Our guest speaker, Dr. George Story, and tomorrow's chairperson, Dr. Gordon Inglis, have offered their skills in directing our discussions. Facilitators Nancy Grenville, Jane Power, Jo Shawyer, Tom Horrocks, Gar Fizzard, Janet Miller Pitt, Edwina Suley, Philip Hiscock and Mary Devine; alternates Laura Halfyard and Allan Clarke; and recorder Paul Kenney are all ready to lead us in tomorrow's discussions. Others of you, rather than enduring long planning meetings, have been undergoing long car rides and turbulent plane trips to get here.

So we are ready to begin and I think the exciting thing about this is that it has really happened. One thing that I have learned in doing this is that our most common complaint as people who are involved in heritage--that we don't have enough money to do anything -- is not really the source of our problems. If we had the money we wanted we probably would not solve all our problems. I think the most important thing about heritage work is the people that are involved, and if you hadn't supported the little kernel of an idea that Ed and I had twelve months ago, this could never have happened. This conference is an indication of what a Coalition can do. The next couple of days you're going to be hearing me and probably others, too, advocate the formation of a permanent Heritage Coalition. I am convinced that by working together, as we have done for this conference, we can assist in the development of our heritage resources. So on behalf of Ed, Mary, Ruth, and myself, I would like to welcome you all here and to hand the conference over to you. It's yours, at this point, to do with as you will.

Now I will ask Ruth to introduce our speaker.

RUTH SATURLEY: Hello everybody and welcome to St. John's and to our conference. It was with great trepidation I accepted the task of introducing Dr. Story to you tonight, but quite honestly I had no choice in the matter. So I will brave on and tell you a little bit about Dr. Story.

Through his work over the last thirty years, he has laid the foundation for a true understanding of the meaning, context, and fabric of Newfoundland society, culture and heritage. He has devoted his life to a detailed examination of the linguistic reality and meaning of the physical culture and artifacts of Newfoundland.

There are many who might claim to be professional Newfoundlanders, but Dr. Story amongst only a few stands out as a true beacon, our Cape Bonavista, our Cape Spear Lighthouse. He has shown us the A, B and Zed of our Newfoundland heritage. His accomplishments are truthfully too many to mention, and his quest to give us a true and clear understanding of ourselves began shortly after we ceased to be a separate country.

He may be best known to most of you for his Dictionary of Newfoundland English, and his various articles on Christmas mummering and genealogy. But we must not forget such contributions as his "Notes from a Berry Patch," "The True Meaning of 'Blasty Bough'," his work with the Task Force on Community Development in the early '70s, and the fact that he has been sought after by successive governments to comment on our social and economic development priorities, on possible locations for a heritage community, and for his specific historical documentations of some of our finest historical landmarks.

Throughout all of this, his presence as a volunteer activist in our community has been an inspiration to us all. He has been involved in the Newfoundland Historic Trust, the Newfoundland Historical Society, the Southside Citizens Committee, the Community Planning Association of Newfoundland, the Newfoundland and Labrador Arts Council and many, many other organizations which I can't enumerate right now.

Also, he practices what he preaches. Maybe most important to some of us in the audience, he lives in a beautiful old restored house on the Southside of the city, on the "other side of the track."

It is with great pleasure that I have the privilege of introducing to you a fine person and Newfoundlander, Dr. George Story.

A CARILLON FOR HERITAGE CONFERENCE '87

by G. M. STORY

I have first to express my great pleasure to the organizers of this conference for the invitation to be present at this opening session, and to say also what an honour it is to be asked to say a very few opening words before you get down to the busy work of what seems likely to prove an occasion of singular importance.

It is hard to recall an event quite like this one. When I first came home to teach in Newfoundland--that was in 1950, and home for good three or four years later--what we now call heritage work was barely begun, the very consciousness of it barely discernible. We'd just had some legislation of the first Smallwood administration re-establishing the Newfoundland Museum, and attempting to control the export of historic artifacts. At the new Memorial University a course in Newfoundland history, taught for a few years during the Commission era by Alan Fraser at the old College, had been re-introduced by Gordon Rothney; an M.A. programme in history was being planned; a start was soon to be made on establishing a Newfoundland Archives Division, as well as the great bibliographical enterprise of Agnes O'Dea and her assistants. And there were other enterprises as well relevant to the interests of this gathering this evening and which I had a hand in. I suppose, looking back on it all, that one of the things behind it was a consciousness that we were living at something like the end of an age in Newfoundland, and that change was in the air, a sharper than usual sense of "time present and time past", and the real possibility of an irreparable breach between them.

It has often occurred to me as I've lectured on the literature and society of Elizabethan England that a modest parallel could be drawn between that Newfoundland experience and early Tudor England in the opening decades of the sixteenth century, that poignant historic moment between the collapse of medieval society, culture, and institutions, and the gradual, painfully slow emergence of what we call Elizabethan England. The real precursors of that English movement were scholars, antiquaries, collectors, local historians, rescuers of old documents, the contents of looted monasteries and abbeys, transcribers of old monumental inscriptions, genealogists, old John Leland and his fellows, so that it can almost be said that the most brilliant discovery of a brilliant age was the discovery of the English past by English men and women. I mean that it is an arguable thesis that the general cultural renaissance of Elizabethan England stemmed directly from what we would call heritage activities; that England produced, say, Shakespeare at the end of the century not, as the grim economic determinists would have it because only then could England afford him, but because of the thousands of tiny rivulets of individual, and local, communal efforts and energies which went into a myriad of local cultural and broadly educational activities, most happily married to the general European humanist movement.

Sooner or later this process depends not just on individuals but on institutions as well. I remember in the mid-1950s the first meeting of the

Newfoundland Historical Society--our premier heritage organization--since the early years of the Second World War, summoned at Judges' Chambers in the Court House to consider what should be done about the announced demolition of Fort Amherst Lighthouse; the planners' claim that St. Mary's Church on the Southside had to make way for harbour developments; and what could be done with the hull of H.M.S. Calypso--the old wooden battleship Briton--no longer needed for the storage of fisheries salt in St. John's Harbour, and her fighting and naval-training days fast receding from the memory. Honesty compels me to admit that all three initiatives were complete failures: Fort Amherst Lighthouse was demolished, only its foundations remaining on which to perch an ignoble wooden box with a light; St. Mary's Church was torn down by Harbour developments only marginally near its site, and an inconspicuous monument erected in its place dedicated to the memory of Shanawdithit, whose actual burial place, never vigorously looked for, lay inconveniently far to the west; while of the famous old British warship all that remains is her enormous steering-wheel now to be seen in the foyer of the Murray Premises on Water Street. And the Newfoundland Historical Society turned, in due course, to more manageable projects. As T.S. Eliot once observed, "No good cause is ever won, or ever quite lost."

Yet here we are, this weekend, only a few decades later, with representatives of almost a score of organizations from all over Newfoundland and Labrador: three branches of the Labrador Heritage Society and Them Days as well; representatives of heritage groups in Bonne Bay, Terra Nova, Brigus, Carbonear, Corner Brook, Grand Bank, Bell Island, Bonavista, and other communities; not just historical societies, but highly specialist organizations and institutions: the Genealogical Society, the Newfoundland Historic Trust, the University's Folklore and Language Archive and Centre for Newfoundland Studies; the Newfoundland Museum, and others; not just amateurs, as all of us were in my day, but professionals: archivists, expert restorers, archaeologists underwater and the other kind; and with institutions, departments and divisions of governments charged with statutory responsibility to support and further our work. Looking back from today to the beginnings of this such a short time ago, one wants to sound a carillon of bells, or lead a cotillion for Heritage Conference '87.

But of course what you will be doing tomorrow is to tackle the hard work on hard problems which this Conference must address. A number of things seem very clear to me. One of them is that there are now, all over the Province, very large numbers of people engaged in a common enterprise, and that if we are to fulfill our aims there is much that we can learn from one another. How many of us are there? What is the particular focus each of us has selected in our operations? How do we, severally, organize ourselves and operate? What kinds of specific help are we conscious of needing, for example in training, in expert advice? We must, I think, try to learn from one another, and learn also to marshal our collective wisdom, our collective knowledge, and our collective strength.

I am told, for example, that there really are some places in the Province where local municipal councils contribute handsomely, in cash or in kind, to the support of local heritage groups or their operations; that at

the local, community level itself--with all the competing demands on small budgets--there is, here and there, clear recognition of the important role, in both economic and cultural terms, played by heritage groups. Yet I don't suppose there are many people present here this evening who have a very strong conviction that at the Provincial and Federal levels, support of our enterprise is nearly sufficient. I think we should put people on notice that this can't go on, and that more than lip service, and the residues of budgets, are essential for what we have undertaken in nearly every part of Newfoundland and Labrador.

I wonder, too, if we are as effective as we need to be in marshalling support from institutions and groups and professions with which we share a fundamental common cause: the Newfoundland Teachers' Association, school boards, library systems -- marshalling them in recognition that it is **knowledge** that links and binds us: knowledge of ourselves as individuals, as families, as communities, and as a people.

One of my occupational disorders is the odd habit of collecting and scribbling lists of words on every conceivable occasion, and seeing what they mean, or how they change, and branch out in all sorts of often surprising ways. This very often gets in the way of ordinary activities, such as using the telephone directory. This week past, for example, looking up a name in B for a number, my eye was caught by "Beothuck", with no fewer than seven entries in St. John's and two in Grand Falls; listen to the sequence:

Beothuck Fish Processors Ltd.
Beothuck General Insurance Co. Ltd.
Beothuck Homes
Beothuck Business Interiors Ltd.
Beothuck Ford Sales
Beothuck Refrigeration Ltd.
Beothuck Crushing & Paving Ltd.
Beothuck Systems
Beothuck Data Systems

--and no doubt others I have missed, or are unlisted. It struck me that this was, in a way, a nice cultural indicator, or a certain kind, of the historical resonance of Newfoundland. For **history** has become part of the public rhetoric of public figures. We need to remind public figures of this every time we hear them use the word "heritage."

That word too caught my eye in the telephone directory:

Heritage Bake Shop and Deli
Heritage Sewing Centre
Heritage Upholstery
Heritage Woodworks

and, in a variant form,

Hairitage Hairstyling.

Marcel Proust, the French writer, once observed that "the real voyage of discovery consists not in seeking new landscapes but in having new eyes to look at the old ones." "Heritage" here looked to my eyes very new indeed, as an indication of how we are coming to express ourselves and therefore see ourselves too. The word itself is recorded in five different senses in the big 12-volume Oxford English Dictionary, the

primary sense, since the 13th century, being "that which has been or may be inherited"-- but wholly in the sense of "property." That doesn't fit those telephone directory entries very well, so I went next to senses 3 and 4:

3. "The people chosen by God as his peculiar possession (1340-); ancient Israelites."

4. "That which comes from the circumstances of birth; the condition or state transmitted from ancestors"(1621-).

Newfoundlanders and Labradorians as a special people, chosen by God, was very tempting to claim here, and should not be entirely resisted: in a world of over five billion people, it is a very rare thing to be a Newfoundlander. Yet sense 4, though obviously in a way related to our modern use of "heritage," perhaps smacks a bit too much of a passive, unexamined past to express what most of us intend to convey when we proudly name a new local heritage group. What we mean, I think, is something like T.S. Eliot's sense of the absolutely central importance of time as a continuum of past, present, and future in our individual lives; and of the communal activities which all of you represent, this at least: that they are expressions of a determination that the collective, lived experience of Newfoundland and Labrador shall not be so forgotten as to place us among those people who, without a preserved history, will not be redeemed from time, but forgotten; of history as in our veins, here, now, in Newfoundland.

I hope that you will feel, as I most strongly do, that the time is ripe for a very sharp, effective and collective mobilization of our resources, for a co-operative challenge to those whom we serve and whose support we need in the enterprise we have taken up. I wish you a vigorous and fruitful conference this weekend, solid accomplishment, and above all confidence in your work.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION, CHAIRED BY NANCY GRENVILLE

PENNY HOULDEN: It is my pleasure to welcome you all back again this morning. We've got a busy day ahead of us so I think we'll just try and hurry along. Before we do, I'd like to review the course of the day for you and some of the "rules of the game." As you probably noticed in looking at your agenda, we will begin by making introductions to each other. Each of the participating groups will be given a few minutes to introduce themselves. Then we'll be breaking up into workshops to discuss our common experiences and our common problems. Finally, this afternoon, we will try to bring all these common concerns to action by discussing the question whether we need a Coalition, and, if we do, what will it do for us?

An important point: we are here as volunteers, as 'amateurs' in the best sense of lovers of heritage. So those of us who are in another life civil servants are not here to represent government. So please don't attack them--they are here because, like all of us, they want to move heritage forward. The major rule is that we want everyone to participate, so talk--talk as much as you can.

Now, it is my pleasure to introduce Nancy Grenville, who in turn will introduce each group.



Penny Houlden



Nancy Grenville

NANCY GRENVILLE: I've been asked to be time-keeper this morning, presenting each of the fifteen groups participating today. Last evening we had a chance to meet each other, and to "display our wares." Each organization has submitted a short profile which you've received in your

kits. I'm assuming you've read these already because we have asked the spokespeople to embroider on them today, to give us in four short minutes some of their principal programmes and concerns, their hopes and fears in the current year. I'm afraid that, because we must be finished by 10:30, we must limit these presentations to just four minutes each. In the interests of brevity I shall not introduce the people personally, but shall call on the spokespeople to come forward for their organization.

My own organization is at the top of the list.

ASSOCIATION OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR ARCHIVISTS (ANLA)

Report by Nancy Grenville

I am the past president of ANLA, the Association of Newfoundland and Labrador Archivists.

Archives, as I am sure you know, are the permanent valuable records which are created in the conduct of affairs of all sorts. Mostly these records are paper records. They are our paper heritage; that is, they are manuscripts, they are transcripts, they are machine readable materials, maps, prints, drawings, paintings and so forth. They also include films and audio tapes.

Archives generally do not deal with books, nor with artifacts, so of course they are found very often in conjunction with the complementary institutions, libraries and museums. We archivists are concerned with the preservation and the administration of these records. Our organization is a professional one of individual archivists.

Over the past two years ANLA has produced two significant reports. One was a survey conducted of archival collections across the Province and in doing this we assimilated a lot of statistics from which we drew assumptions and made recommendations. Out of that grew the very clear indication that one of the principal concerns of archives was in fact the conservation of paper. So our second study was into the ways and means of dealing with the problems of paper conservation. From these two studies we have brought forward two major convictions and some of us feel they are even obsessions.

The first one is that the Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador is seriously neglected by its sponsor, the Provincial Government. It is, after all, the senior archival collection in the Province and in this role should be taking a leadership role with lesser archives. It is, in fact, barely able to adequately administer the records of the Government itself. Second is the alarming crisis in paper conservation. This is a problem which I can't possibly go into this morning but which concerns libraries as well as archives.

I would simply say that our organization, ANLA, considers itself the advocate of archivists. Our target at the moment is the Provincial Government and our concern is with attitudes, not with begging. This is summed up if I say to you we are trying to change the attitude of a government which would allocate admittedly scarce resources, to give \$14.50 per capita for recreation and 47 cents per capita for the conservation of its own historical records.

HERITAGE CANADA

Report by Mary Devine

Heritage Canada is an organization with a membership of about 25,000 people and about 300 member groups across Canada. It is a non-profit charitable foundation that exists through the use of an endowment fund and also from contributions from the private sector and revenues received through such things as publications. It has a provincially represented Board of Governors who attempt in some way or other to lead a staff of about forty people.

The most visible programme of Heritage Canada in this country is undoubtedly the Mainstreet Programme, and here in Newfoundland we have three such programmes. There is one in Corner Brook, recently established, another in Carbonear and we have Gerry Dick who is the coordinator for Mainstreet in Carbonear. Tom Horrocks is the coordinator for St. John's and Lana Hickey the Assistant Coordinator.

So, where is this organization going? Basically, there are three main thrusts for Heritage Canada in coming years. One is to bridge the gap between heritage and tourism. Another thing is to build a Buildings Revival Coalition. Finally, their last thrust is that of building a national Heritage Coalition and that is what brings me here today.

Very briefly, Heritage Canada in its fifteen years has certainly had many ups and downs. It realized at the end of this fifteen years that it needs a very strong, active membership in order to remain a viable institution. It had to learn that the hard way, when the membership became very much up in arms a couple of years ago.

I can honestly tell you that the national organization is very interested in knowing how we get on here today, and I have had letters and correspondence from people all across the country, from British Columbia to Nova Scotia, wondering what the results will be today.

I guess in signing off, I just want to make the point that is perhaps best noted in the name of the old BBC production with Margot Davies that was very popular here in Newfoundland. She titled her programme, Calling Newfoundland. It is very fair to say that the time is right for us to answer the call to build a Coalition, because we Newfoundlanders have so much to offer the rest of the country.

INTERPRETATION CANADA - ATLANTIC SECTION

Report by Jane Power

Interpretation Canada is a non-profit volunteer organization, established some years ago, but it died out in the Atlantic Region. It is only within the past year and a half that we have actually started to form it again and it is still at the formative stages. I was one of the members who helped to start it up again. About five or six of us got together to revive it.

Penny Houlden, whom I know through my work at the Oxen Pond

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Botanical Garden, said to me one day, "Interpretation Canada, why is there Interpretation Canada when we have MANL?" So if you know anything about MANL, you have an idea of Interpretation Canada's objectives. However, this is a first for me today, really, in getting together with a lot of people from a heritage background.

Our prime focus has been in the past year, of course, on building our membership and right now there are about fifty members. These are from provincial parks, national parks, museums, historic sites, nature centres, schools, youth groups, universities and others. Membership is not just made up of professionals, but it also includes students.

The first thrust we had last year was a workshop called "Interpretation - What Is It" and we just invited everybody to come. The majority in attendance were from museums, Parks Canada, provincial parks, and the Botanical Garden. It also included a lot of students who were interested in the careers in interpretation. We had a really high energy workshop for one day. Often people get into their own little pocket of interest and then each person gets his or her own little burnout. The workshop was a chance for us all to get together. Participants were mainly people we knew, like today. It brought us together meeting others with similar views and it gave a little bit of training and hints here and there.

In January we gave two half-day seminars for people who were looking for jobs in interpretation. I got together some handouts and flyers and went around to all the different places that might offer job opportunities. We brought together speakers from museums, the provincial and national parks, the Marine Lab, and similar places. We found this quite interesting and we had fifty to sixty students each day. Just looking back at my own past, when I wanted to get into interpretation, I was just going from government department to government department with little information

Jane Power



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or understanding of the field. Our workshops, we hope, went a little way to improving young people's understanding of interpretation.

We have a display here today on Interpretation Canada. It is something new for us. We are trying to blend with museums and to look at ourselves from a heritage basis. I look forward to meeting you all today.

LABRADOR HERITAGE SOCIETY - MAIN BRANCH

Report by Jane Lethbridge

The Labrador Heritage Society started in 1972-1973; that is when we began to get organized. The aim, of course, was to preserve some of our regional heritage and culture before it was all replaced by other people's way of life. The Main Branch is in Goose Bay.

At present, we are trying to restore our snack bar business which was our main source of income and which caters to the military base at Goose Bay. We are a non-profit organization. So if we make an extra dollar today we can always find a place for it. So far we have donated money to the Janeway Children's Hospital and to the Senior Citizens' Chapel Fund in Happy Valley. We haven't been able to go any further than that yet but we are hoping.

We are involved now in a new project called the Labrador Boundary Project between Labrador and Québec. There will be an exhibit put together with an essay explaining all of it. Hopefully, it will inform some of us what the problem is or was or maybe how it will be resolved. It should be very interesting and informative.

We still have our heritage dog team races annually. This has been carried on throughout the years for longer than I can remember.

Our folk festival in the summertime has become very popular and we



Reg Ford, Jane Lethbridge and Merle Roberts

hope to be able to keep that going, but it is a financial struggle. Of course, only time and money can tell if we can keep on with our heritage folk festival; but we are still trying. I would like to say if ever any of you feel as if you would like to come to the folk festival or the dog team races, by all means do so and you will be made most welcome.

LABRADOR WEST - HEIGHT OF LAND BRANCH

Report by Merle Roberts

Our Labrador West heritage is a very new heritage, only about 27-28 years old. As you know, the Iron Ore Mines are up there. I went to the Iron Ore Company and asked if there was anything left over from the beginnings of what they did up there and I found out it was all destroyed. Every bit of it is gone, and that is a real disappointment to us. They did give me some documents which are thick--who wants to read that? We have a few things from the first lab up there that did the pellets and things, but that is all that we have from that part of it.

We are called the Height of Land Branch because that is where we are, on the Height of Land in Labrador. We started our branch in 1976 and it has not been going that well. You cannot seem to get too many people interested in it. At first we started out with just Labradorians, but as we went on what we call our new Labradorians were also interested.

We are the Branch that has the flag, the Labrador flag. You have to buy the flag from us. Nobody else can sell it. That's our flag over there, with photographs of Labrador City. We are getting pretty involved with tourism up there. This is good because that is what we need up in that area. We celebrated our first Heritage Week this year in February. As you know we have a beautiful Arts and Culture Centre up there, not officially opened mind you (they haven't got time to do that), but we have been using it and we are really pleased with it. So we had a week of heritage up there with all kinds of displays and different paintings and things from the local people. We also had a nice display from the Father O'Brien collection. I don't know if too many people know about that, but some people do I am sure.

CHURCHILL FALLS-BIG HILL BRANCH

Report by Reg Ford

I bring you greetings from Churchill Falls. I have very little time left in our four minutes. Already at this Conference we have learned one thing lacking in Labrador - communication. For example I didn't know there was a burial site uncovered up there, until just last night. That was good to learn that.

The second thing I want to say is about questions I hope to get answers to: we applied to get a few landmarks recognized and I got an

answer back. "The Big Hill Portage is not of national historic significance." That's it!

We don't know what we've got to do, what process we've got to go through to get our site recognized. We do know it was discovered in 1839.

So, I hope everybody gets information like I have been getting since we've been here. Thank you.

LABRADOR STRAITS HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Report by Ross Pike

I am from Red Bay, Labrador, representing the Labrador Straits Historical Development Corporation. The Labrador Straits Historical Development Corporation was established in 1986 to promote the development of historical resources in the Region and to develop the tourism opportunities they offer.

The Corporation has an interim strategy including preservation and development of the historical resources of the area as the cornerstones of its tourism industry. Tourism is the second largest industry, next to the fishery, in the Labrador Straits Region. The Basque Whaling Site is but one of a number of rich historic and prehistoric sites which could be developed in future years. In addition to this, there is the UNESCO world heritage site at L'Anse aux Meadows and the Dorset Eskimo Site being developed at Port aux Choix. This area of Newfoundland and Labrador could become an extremely popular tourist destination. Currently there is a great deal of uncertainty surrounding the future of archaeological and tourism development in the area.

An overview of past development is as follows: underwater exploration by Parks Canada, as a result of Selma Barkham's research began in 1977 and was finished in 1985. The land archaeological work which had also been ongoing since 1977 has materialized again this year. James Tuck from Memorial University has been given a grant of \$144,000 to continue archaeological land research. In the past development, Parks Canada has uncovered the mystery of the San Juan which is the Basque whaling ship from the sixteenth century. Jim Tuck has followed up with a discovery of a Basque settlement and a burial site. Development at present includes a building used as an interpretation centre and a lab under Jim Tuck's direction. Thirty-two jobs have been created for this coming summer.

Future developments: one, maintaining our heritage; two, keeping the present way of life and maintaining that life-style; three, future economic development should affect our heritage in the least possible manner; number four would ensure that the community and the whole Straits Region has major input into the development of its heritage resources; and five, the development plan should not unduly place setbacks and suffering on the people of Red Bay or the Straits Region.

With all this, I trust that I have given you some insight into the potential tourism development opportunities and maintenance of a very

realistic heritage that exists in the Labrador Straits Region. That's basically it in a nutshell. I hope to thank you and I would like to get to know some of you people that I haven't met and discuss further the Labrador Straits Historical Development Corporation.

MUSEUM ASSOCIATION OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR (MANL)

Report by Alan Clarke

The Museum Association of Newfoundland and Labrador was incorporated in 1980 although initial talks on the organization began in 1975. It is an umbrella group that encompasses predominately museums' organizations, although heritage societies are members as well.

It was formed predominately as an umbrella group. That is an interesting point because it was perceived as early as 1975, if not before, that there was a need to have an overall organization to provide training and also for advocacy purposes. This is similar to what we hope the Coalition will be.

At present MANL has 76 individual members and 23 institutional members, so you can see we have grown quite rapidly since 1980. We have one full-time training coordinator, two part-time assistants and a number of active volunteers with the organization.

As I said, our two major activities are training and advocacy. In terms of training we carry out a number of seminars of different types. Basic seminars which are held around the Province are one or two day sessions. We have regular seminars which include a six unit certificate programme in Basic Museum Studies with the cooperation of the Newfoundland Museum. A variety of special interest seminars are also offered; for example, how to start your museum, and basic museum



Alan Clarke

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planning. We provide, on request, individual seminars on such things as conservation or whatever particular subject or problem you are looking to solve at the moment.

Our other major role involves advocacy and that includes both at the Provincial Government level and at the national level. We have been fairly successful with the Provincial Government; we have had an increase in funding over the years. But as Nancy mentioned earlier, it is not just a question of trying to get more money from them; it is really a question of trying to change an attitude. In fact, heritage and culture mean an awful lot, not just in terms of dollars and cents but in terms of our understanding of our own Province.

Our national involvement, I think, is interesting. As you may be aware, within the last year or so there have been a number of national task forces looking into the National Museums Corporation. At the time we wanted to make a quick response to them because there was a need to get some say in how organizations like ours would be a part of the national programme, and not just the national museums, the larger museums, being the focal point. As a result, I have been through a process, similar to the one we are going through right now, to try and develop a national voice. We have been doing that with the Canadian Museums Association. Recently, we formed such a national group to speak on behalf of all the provinces across Canada and the territories. So, hopefully, out of this session we will develop a similar kind of structure to speak for this Province's historical and cultural organizations.

NEWFOUNDLAND CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

Report by Rose Smart

The Newfoundland Conservation Association, as you read in your handout, was started in 1980 or thereabouts. Originally it was conceived of as an institute to take on, in a limited way, the role of the Canadian Conservation Institute after the closure of their Regional Labs.

Conservation is a relatively new target area and it is always a problem as it is expensive and slow. In 1980 there were no services in the Province and the Association was trying to address the problem of how everybody was going to take care of their collections. The focus of it, in the early days, was to address the problem of services specifically, and after a couple of valiant efforts, which didn't really produce much, it fizzled out a few years ago. When all these task forces, things that Alan was just talking about, came on in the last six months, and all the heritage and the museum community was in the unfamiliar, but refreshing, position of being asked for input, we thought that that would be a timely occasion to revive the Conservation Association.

We had an informal meeting just to find out whether people were interested and everyone said yes. The problems of seven years ago have not gone away; they have gotten worse. We agreed it was time to get back to work. At that point we also formally decided that probably the first step that we should take, although it is frustrating when everyone

primarily wants a lab, would be to work towards establishing a provincial conservation policy. We wanted to get the Provincial Government to officially recognize its responsibility for conservation, to officially recognize there is a problem that needs to be dealt with. This lobbying has been done on an informal and unofficial basis. We thought if we could work on a policy that would represent and be supported by everybody, and present it to the Minister for acceptance, it would be a first step in fighting and lobbying for services, facilities, and staff to take care of all these collections.

We just had our annual general meeting a few weeks ago, and we got the mandate to go ahead with this. We opened for business and got all our officers elected. So our current project is to work on our policy.

One significant change that took place at this annual general meeting, which was unanimously supported by everybody was in membership. Originally the Conservation Association had been an association of institutions and associations. This presented some problems in that it excluded a lot of interested people, private conservators, private technicians and curators. There are a lot of people who support conservation who would not be covered under institutional membership. A lot of people felt, too, that it clouded the issue of who you are representing. Now membership is open to everybody. When you join the Conservation Association you speak for yourself, not necessarily for your employer or whatever. This eliminates potential conflict and opens membership to anybody who is interested. Earlier the people working on it were working for specific facilities; it came down to a situation where people would have to commit resources and financial and fiscal resources as though it was a one institution one vote sort of organization. The larger the membership we have, the larger the lobby we have, and the more effective we can be. Working on a provincial policy is something which is seen across Canada as important, and as a respectable and responsible step to take. So if we can achieve this, I think it will help the image of the



Rose Smart

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Conservation Association. Perhaps we can be seen as responsible enough in the future to apply for funding for specific concrete projects, such as actually getting some conservation done which is what everybody wants.

So that is pretty well where we stand now. There is a small committee working on the policy. With the individual representation of the members now, the people represent a collection of interests. The policy we are aiming at is a motherhood statement about standards, that conservation is good, that we want it, and that these are the standards that we are aiming for. The members who are also members of some of the same groups we see here today, are not representing the organizations but rather are representing the kind of materials they have to take care of. We are trying to cover all the bases. We have someone representing buildings, archaeology, and marine archaeology, all of which have their own specific problems. As the committee meets, new developments are circulated and discussed.

Now that membership has become less restrictive, we look forward to hearing from anyone who is interested.

MAN ON FLOOR: We can't hear the speakers, I wonder if the P.A. System is working.

NANCY GRENVILLE: This is in fact not a P.A. system, it is a recording system, I'm sorry. Perhaps if the following speakers will speak up, you will hear everything.

Next is the Newfoundland Historical Society.

NEWFOUNDLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Report by Shannon Ryan

The Newfoundland Historical Society was founded in 1881 and incorporated in 1935. We are interested in providing a forum whereby people interested in Newfoundland history can meet and discuss Newfoundland history and meet others who are also working in the area. This is our primary function and whenever the Newfoundland Historical Society has gone into hibernation, which has happened a few times since 1881, it has always revived. This happened because people became interested again in meeting other people in Newfoundland history and recreating the forum to discuss Newfoundland history with people with similar interests.

We also collect Newfoundland History material of a quick reference type, not what we'd call archival material. We circulate, as best we can, the papers that are given at our meetings. We provide a little office, a working area in the Colonial Building where visitors can come and look at what we have and meet others who are also visiting. We also sponsor monthly lectures. Last Autumn we sponsored a conference on Newfoundland history, some copies of the Proceedings of which we still have for sale by the way, \$20.00 a copy. Just give us your order.

Twenty-one years ago Dr. Bobbie Robertson was hired as a full-time

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secretary, so for the last twenty-one years we have had a very active society from the point of view of collecting and answering inquiries and providing a place where people could come and meet. Since Dr. Robertson's retirement, we have been working through volunteers. We hope to be able to continue to provide this information service.

We also provide a newsletter and we have some copies of our newsletter here today for anybody who wants to pick up a copy, and for any non-members who want to see what we have been doing. We provide an up-to-date bibliography of Newfoundland history books in print, a copy of which you can also get at the Wiltondale desk--we don't have our own desk, we have the rest, but we don't have our own desk; you can get these things over there.

Membership in the Historical Society is \$20.00 per individual, and this includes our newsletter and our bibliography and a subscription to the Newfoundland Quarterly. It costs \$25.00 per family and \$200.00 for life membership but the future of that is being discussed at the moment.



Shannon Ryan



Ruth Saturley

THE NEWFOUNDLAND HISTORIC TRUST

Report by Ruth Saturley

The Newfoundland Historic Trust is twenty-one years old, and we are

mainly concerned with the built heritage of our Province. Our philosophy has always been to create an awareness to preserve what is ours, and to encourage others to realize the importance and vitality of our built environment.

Our role has always been one of instigator, catalyst, over the years in developing this philosophy. We have played a prominent role in the development of the St. John's Heritage Foundation. For example we encouraged the Neighbourhood Improvement Programmes in the city which helped revitalize all the other neighbourhoods surrounding the harbour. We have pressured the municipal government to develop a sound city plan for the city of St. John's and have had some good successes in that area. In fact, wherever the revitalization of St. John's was concerned in the older sector, we were always the voice there somewhere. Sometimes we were just a voice howling in the wilderness. We did not win all our battles, we lost many. Dr. Story referred to St. Mary's Church last night; it was one of our failures. There were others, but we have also had many successes.

In fact, our organization has developed quite nicely over the years thanks to all the people who were so concerned with the preservation of our built environment. We have developed an awards programme and each year on St. John's Day our group awards people who have restored property throughout the city. It has to be of a very high quality, and it has become an award that people really try to win and a source of great pride to all the winners. Over on our display table we have that bronze plaque which is presented to those who have won. People have taken completely derelict buildings and made beautiful family homes out of them; there have been all kinds of restoration projects. If you get a chance look at Victoria Hall across from the Gower Street United Church; that was done by a private developer and \$700,000 or \$800,000 went into that project. The Chapel Hill Condominiums, on Queens Road, was once an old church, now remodeled to apartments. On our table we have our newsletter, The Trident. Please take a copy if you are interested in other examples.

Over the years as an organization grows and matures its role changes, and over the last few years this is what has happened to the Trust. I think for a year or two we floundered because we didn't quite know where to go. We are getting back on our feet again and realizing that we have to change our role somewhat. A lot of buildings have been restored. Believe it or not, there are not a lot of important buildings left, and this is, perhaps ironically, a measure of our success.

We feel that in the years to come a promotion of heritage and tourism will be vital to the Province of Newfoundland. The Buildings Revival Coalition that Mary referred to is something I think we all have to develop some knowledge about. On our table we have a brochure on that, please take one. Bring them home to your communities and see what you can do with that.

One of our major concerns now with the Newfoundland Historic Trust is to reach beyond the Overpass. The Heritage Coalition, we think, is of prime importance, and where we feel we must go from here. One group alone can't accomplish an awful lot but together we certainly can. For

example Jean Ball's work originally for us has now been used by the Grand Bank Heritage Society to publicise what they are trying to do down in Grand Bank. This is an example of what we can do together.

We are really delighted to see you all here today.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR ASSOCIATION OF AMATEUR ARCHAEOLOGISTS

Report by Julia Mathieson

Our full name is quite a mouthful so we just call ourselves "NLA3" or "NLA-cubed". That's the way we like to write it. We are quite a new group, probably the baby in this family. We were founded in 1983 following a series of lectures at the Y given by Jane and Callum Thomson. The original members came out of that group. We were all non-professionals and today we are still mostly non-professionals, but we do have some professional members and we are very glad about that despite having the word amateur in our title.

Some of our original aims were: to get to know other groups and we are doing that today, although we do know quite a few of you already; to have a good relationship with professional archaeologists; and to learn more about the subject because we are all very keen. I guess our prime aim then was to set up a Site Watch Programme in the Province, and it began in 1985. This is a programme whereby there are regional advisors across the Province; we have seven of them at the moment. They watch over their particular area and are empowered to report either to the RCMP or the Museum, to the Provincial Archaeologist, any trouble on these sites. The hope is that we can curtail pot-hunting and vandalism on these sites and thus protect them. We have had some success in this area, we are glad to say, and it is growing. We hope to enlarge that programme this summer and forever onward.

We are a fairly small group. We meet monthly, although sometimes we will have a movie series and we will have, say, four meetings within a month. Otherwise we have speaker meetings which are usually not all that well attended because our group is small, but we are always trying to encourage members of the public. We advertise on the radio and they do come from time to time. We have field trips when the opportunity presents itself. We are hoping to set up a branch of NLA3 in Labrador in the future. There is an awful lot of archaeology up there, nice prehistoric stuff which is my favourite part of it.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Report by Elsa Hochwald

We are new, too; we were founded in October, 1984. We have grown in two and a half years to a membership in excess of 400. We have a few extremely active volunteers among the many members. About 120 members are from around the Province; the rest come from Canada, the U.S. and

the rest of the world in ever growing numbers (approximately three new ones every week). We do everything with volunteers. We have an office that has been given to us on loan by the Provincial Government and that is staffed two evenings a week with volunteer help. It's not always open, because if our volunteers don't come we don't open.

We were incorporated in January 1987. Later on this year we will become registered as a non-profit organization. We have no financial resources other than that which we receive through membership dues, lifetime memberships (of which we have four) and our publications. In the space of two years we have had ten publications and these are our pride and joy. Our first properly printed publication was brought out in time for our second anniversary. We will be celebrating our third anniversary in October with a seminar, once again funded by ourselves. We were told the day before yesterday that we do not qualify for seminar compensation from federal sources.

One of the first things we did was to advertise in a quiet way that we existed. We did this worldwide by joining the Federation of Family History Societies which is based in England and is a worldwide organization. Through this quiet and useful method we have received word that people know about us everywhere and wish to join. We have also been interested in sponsoring and becoming a part of other groups. Eventually we joined ANLA, MANL and the Historical Society and we are interested in the activities of all the organizations which are here today. We are also trying to establish standards in the field. We have been invited to become a part of the Genealogical Institute of the Maritimes which is the only Canadian authority to certify genealogists.

While it is our mandate to promote family history in Newfoundland, we have a driving concern to preserve records and to make our members and the general public aware of where any records are. We are looking out



Elsa Hochwald

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for information in all sorts of curious places and that is why many of us have dubious reputations. Through our publications the work that we do is broadcast for all.

We are currently working on the Belvedere Cemetery which involves probably 20,000 surnames, family names, and I am sure that it will be appreciated when it is finally available; however, our volunteers tend to wilt when they see the size of the project. Please note if you are motivated in any way, we will take anyone at all. On May 29 which is a Friday, we are blitzing Belvedere Cemetery in St. John's.

HERITAGE FOUNDATION OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Report by Philip Greenacre

I am actually standing in for Dr. Leslie Harris, the Chairman of our Board.

In 1982 or thereabouts, suggestions of a sort, and later a piece of draft legislation, were circulated by the Provincial Government (and Len Simms's name appeared on the document) to interested groups and individuals within the Province. The intention was to set up an organization to be charged with the duty of fostering the restoration and protection of historically and architecturally important elements of our built heritage. Presumably aided by the solicited feedback, legislation was enacted in 1984. Enquiries had been made and individuals were chosen by the Provincial Government to serve on the Board which was to be chaired by Dr. Harris.

When the Board met for the first time in 1985, we found that we were indeed representative of all parts of the Province. We brought with us a good mix of expertise and steps had been taken to give us ready access to the resources of Memorial University and the Historic Resources Division of the Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth.

Empowering legislation was in place and so was the funding. The



Philip Greenacre

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Provincial legislation which we had was right in front of us at the first meeting, and we found that we had, I think, \$170,000 to kick off. About a year later another \$70,000 was added to the pot. The legislation has since proved not unreasonably restrictive and we have been able to operate at arm's length from the political system. So far funding has been sufficient for our needs, but not so generous as to encourage extravagance in our day to day operations. Down the road money could be a much more serious problem.

In the brief write-up contained in your conference package, you will have found more details of how we are operating and what we have accomplished so far. The application form is also in the conference package.

Our meetings have been set up every six months. The system is in place and is being revised as experience dictates. Publicity has not been overlooked. A logo has been designed as well as plaques which we intend to place on designated buildings. A number of buildings have now been designated and some monetary grants approved. Even so, the process does not seem to be operating rapidly enough to ensure the recognition, restoration, and preservation of all existing structures that meet consideration. By the way, these are not simply houses, commercial buildings, churches, and so on; it also includes bridges, lighthouses, gateways and so on. In some areas much of this work has been done by others; in other areas almost nothing.

A listing of such structures is actually part of our mandate. We see the listing providing us with an essential tool in making comparative assessments for designation purposes, enabling us to respond more rapidly and effectively in situations where structures of architecture and historical importance are learned to be suffering from neglect or threatened by so-called modernization and improvements, large scale planning or what is called progress.

We look forward to a closer liaison with other heritage-minded groups within the Province and elsewhere and in our turn to be more helpful.

NEWFOUNDLAND MARINE ARCHAEOLOGY SOCIETY (NMAS)

Report by Janette Ginns

NMAS was formed in 1972 in response to the unauthorized removal and sale of guns from H.M.S. Sapphire at Bay Bulls and H.M.S. Tweed at Shoal Bay. We may be able to see those guns when we go up to the Battery tonight for dinner.

It was local sports-divers that initiated the moves to preserve Newfoundland's marine heritage, and since that time the NMAS has worked tirelessly towards preserving and investigating underwater sites of historical significance. Seventeen sites have been surveyed by the NMAS, four areas have been made Provincial Underwater Historic Sites. It is possible that the Port Kirwan Wreck Area surveyed in 1986 could be designated similar protection by the Provincial Government of Newfoundland and Labrador.

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Funding of over \$167,000 has been raised over the years to do these surveys and related activities. Initial funding was from government sources, but an increased amount has been received from corporate donations (that's the private sector--we are a charitable organization). This came particularly for the Isle aux Morts Project. Shipwrecks, particularly old shipwrecks, have a very high profile which stirs the imaginations and expectations from the public. High on the list is the prospect of rich artifacts, a confidence that the vessel can be quickly identified, and that the sites will promote the community in the tourist industry. Unfortunately, underwater archaeology is time-consuming and expensive, particularly so if there is an excavation and artifacts are raised. The conservation of those waterlogged artifacts is difficult. In fact, the conservation of waterlogged materials is impossible in Newfoundland at this time and very little can be done. But we are developing our own resources with the Newfoundland Conservation Association.

Janette Ginn



Otherwise archaeology under water is the same as archaeology on the land. We are investigating peoples who were here. One good example of underwater archaeology is the Red Bay site in Labrador. However, shipwrecks of other time periods can be equally important and have to be investigated. Shipwrecks are not the only source of information; items that were discarded from the ships at anchorage points or from stages and flakes on the shoreline also give us information.

We are spreading general awareness across Newfoundland and across Canada. We must protect our underwater resource; we can't leave it to be stripped. It is now becoming socially unacceptable for divers to strip wrecks. Leave it as an underwater museum, very slowly we can develop them. We need time, we must look at it carefully.

We take as members divers, non-divers, a very wide communications base, and this is something we wish to promote. Recognize the underwater as well as the land.

NEWFOUNDLAND TRANSPORT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Report by Stephen Foster

Our primary interest is with the preservation of artifacts and other aspects of Newfoundland transportation heritage. To this end we have as our goal the establishment of a museum of transportation in C.A. Pippy Park in St. John's.

One of the principal difficulties we have in common with most heritage groups is the lack of sources of operating capital. When we have had a concrete plan of action, we have done fairly well with the corporate sector. We have received, for example, support in kind which, if we had to pay for it, would have cost an exorbitant amount of money. When we moved three railway cars to Pippy Park, Harvey's donated the use of a 70 ton crane to position the railway cars, something which was absolutely essential since they are heavy. We found out later that the week we had the crane it would have cost us \$10,000 if we'd had to pay for it.

So one can't fault the corporate sector that way; they can be very generous. Of course they would like to know where they're going, so you have to have a pretty definite idea of what you want to do. The usual string attached is that it is a one-time arrangement. They'll do it once but if you want them to do it again you'll have to pay for it. It is understandable, I guess, in the context of Atlantic Canada because businesses don't want to make long-term and expensive commitments which could prove financially embarrassing in hard times.

We find ourselves in the crunch of having to depend upon federal largesse on a yearly basis. Just to open our museum in the summertime we have to hire students and the only way we can raise funding is through the federal manpower grants; they seem to be hard to get. If we don't get a grant we can't open the exhibit except on a volunteer basis on weekends. Then we have to rotate the work through our membership and this unfortunately means restricted public access. We are hoping that we will be able to resolve some of these problems in the future.

We are the recipients (I can't say victims) of something I should mention. You know the adage, you have to be careful of what you pray for because you may get it. We are now stuck with - I shouldn't say "stuck," either. We now have three monstrous artifacts in desperate need of restoration and this has forced our organization into developing a more concrete plan for the site. We have done a lot of work over the years with studies and collections of papers on what we would like to do. But now we find that when we did get our site and some of our artifacts (and this is something not addressed by this seminar, but perhaps it would be worthwhile for a future one), we find that we have to very carefully consider what route we are going to take.

THEM DAYS

Report by Shirley Crewe

Them Days Magazine began in 1975 as a project of the Labrador Heritage Society and the Oldtimers' League. One of the objectives of the Heritage Society was to collect books written about Labrador and they soon discovered that except for Elizabeth Goudie's book, Woman of Labrador, they were all written by people from outside. It was felt that in order for the true story of Labrador to be told there would have to be a publication of stories from Labrador people. The proposed book would be compiled from taped interviews from at least a dozen people.

The Company of Young Canadians hired Ike Riche to go about interviewing people in the Happy Valley-Goose Bay, Northwest River, and Rigolet areas. At the same time, John Broomfield, volunteered to collect a number of interviews from the north coast. The Oldtimers received a grant from the New Horizons Programme to hire someone to transcribe the tapes, edit the transcripts, and put the book together. On March 15, 1975, Doris Saunders was hired for three months. It was apparent after those first three months that there was enough material to publish dozens of books. The first issues of Them Days were released in August 1975. The photographs for the first couple of issues were taken of the contributors and from those borrowed from people from the Happy Valley-Goose Bay area.

In 1976 Nigel Markham, who had been volunteering as photographic editor, developed a proposal which was submitted to the Labrador Inuit Association to copy photographs on the North Coast, and from collections and institutions in Canada and the United States. The proposal was approved and this was the start of Them Days Photographic Collection. The collection is comprised mainly of negatives because very few people want to give up their personal photo collections, and the negatives were all that was needed for reproduction and publication. Nigel also developed a coding system for the negatives based on the geographic location. As the years passed, we gathered more and more materials about Labrador from many different sources, private associations, and other archives.

In 1983 it was decided we would arrange the collections into an archive. This would make it easier not only for us to retrieve materials for use in Them Days, but would also make it available for the general public. We felt the emphasis should be placed on the Them Days Labrador Archives and the publications would be a by-product of the archives. In addition to the collections I mentioned, the archives consists of the negative files, taped interviews and their transcripts, maps, videotapes, and a library.

With financial help from the Secretary of State and the Public Archives of Canada, we have been able to do a fair amount of work with our collections and in particular the taped interviews. We were fortunate enough to have Clara Murphy from St. John's for six months to train two local women, Gillian Brown and Laura Compton, in archival work. Although we are now receiving a sustaining grant of \$20,000 a year from the Provincial Government, Them Days is still dependent on project grants

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and donations to survive. The Board of Directors set up an endowment fund last May which we hope will eventually provide a more stable financial basis.

We are grateful for the support we received from Memorial University in particular the Centre for Newfoundland Studies, MUN Folklore and Language Archive, and the Maritime History Archive. We are also grateful for the support given by the Provincial Archives, the Association of Newfoundland and Labrador Archivists, and the Museums Association of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Thank you for inviting us to be a part of this conference.

BONNE BAY DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, WILTONDALE PIONEER VILLAGE

Report by Cynthia Layden for Bessie Critch

The Wiltondale Pioneer Village was started in 1981. Originally, the house that was put there was started as a Museum after being moved from the town of Lomond. Lomond was a logging town that was relocated when Gros Morne National Park was developed. When the Park came in Parks Canada resettled a lot of the little communities. The Pioneer Village itself has a church, a little log barn, and a little tea room where we serve homemade pies, a cup of tea and that sort of thing. There is usually a little farm there with farm animals, but the Department of Health would not let us have it last year because we had the tea room. You have to balance one thing against the other.

This year we got funding from the Department of Rural Development to build a new tourist facility. We are hoping to make the whole site there a little more elaborate. We just started making brand new costumes for the people working there and we have a display of the first of them



Cynthia Layden

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here today. That is a half finished costume by the way; the costumes are in the process of being made now. We have a new brochure which will be printed this summer and you will be able to get a nice colour picture of the pioneer village itself. In our display we have pictures of all the artifacts that are over there. They are donated or loaned by people in the Region. We hope a lot of people will visit us.

GRAND BANK HERITAGE SOCIETY

Report by Sadie Parsons

I guess we really are the baby here today; we started in September 1986. The Grand Bank Heritage Society was formed at that time with the intent to create a vehicle whereby the history and heritage of the town could be publicized, preserved, and appreciated. A secondary reason for the creation was to assist the local government in celebrating the town's 300th anniversary, of which I am the coordinator of events.

To this latter end, the Heritage Society has assumed two major directions. First a book was undertaken on the history of the town of Grand Bank. Dr. Garfield Fizzard is the author of the book entitled, Onto The Sea, and it has been published by the Heritage Society and printed by Dicks and Company. Our second major project for this year will be the creation of a pageant to portray the landing of the first English settlers to Grand Bank in the year 1763. Following the pageant we will have a parade of the organizations of the town done according to the themes from the history of the town's development. We have also developed a heritage walk which will take you to the downtown. That will be published in the form of a brochure. Here is our new brochure, please pick up a copy at our table. In it we used Jean Ball's pictures by courtesy of the Newfoundland Historic Trust.

In the future the Heritage Society looks to projects such as enhancement and preservation of some of the older buildings of the town especially the business section of Water Street. Tomorrow we have the official opening of Fraser Park, which is the heritage site. There is a monument at that park in memory of the many people who were lost at sea in our banking schooners. We have a lot of history there as well.

I would like to thank you for this opportunity to speak. You have made us feel welcome and we feel right at home here. I would like to invite everyone to Grand Bank this summer to help celebrate our 300th anniversary. We are an old community. Thank you very much.

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NANCY GRENVILLE: I want to reiterate Sadie's suggestion. I'm a great fan of Grand Bank and it would be a good summer trip. Before coffee I'd like to introduce the facilitators for the next part of the morning session. I think most of you know where to go. We have here Jo Shawyer, Jane Power, Tom Horrocks, Janet Miller Pitt, and Edwina Suley.

Thank you. You'll find refreshments at the back. We'll reconvene later.



At the Registration desk



Discussion groups

**PLENARY SESSION, SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
CHAIRD BY GORDON INGLIS**

MARY DEVINE: We won't be breaking for coffee this afternoon because we have so much to do, so if you feel that you want to have something to drink, just go and help yourselves at the back of the room. If you can't hear any of the speakers, don't be shy, the best think to do is to take your seat and come along the aisle here near the front.

To my left I have Dr. Gordon Inglis who has agreed to serve as our chairperson for this afternoon's session. Gordon also agreed to provide us with his curriculum vitae and, in fact, when it was received it turned out to be the most modest account of his career. It included simply the bare bones of his academic career as Professor of Anthropology at Memorial and as researcher and writer. But for those who know Dr. Inglis, or who know of him, this is certainly not the whole picture. He has significantly enriched our lives in a hundred ways through his teaching and his community involvement. From the moment he arrived in Newfoundland, about fifteen years ago, from British Columbia, he became involved with heritage issues. Right away he involved himself in the effort to protect Signal Hill National Historic Park from highrise development. He quickly learned what was happening. Other volunteer efforts by him have included, for example, serving on the Neighbourhood Improvement Programme, serving on the People's Commission on Unemployment, and playing a key role in the Resource Centre for the Arts and the University's Centre for the Development of Community Initiatives.

Yes, he has always provided us with good, commonsense leadership. His presence here today is yet another example of his commitment to us.

*Mary Devine and
Gordon Inglis*



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Gordon has a very long and keen interest in the Newfoundland Fishermens' Union and I, as well as you, I'm sure, appreciate the sacrifice that he has made to come to be with us today because at this very moment at the Newfoundland Hotel there is a most critical meeting of the Union. Tom Burgess agreed to chair for Gordon, but he still said to us, "No, no, I'll be there." Ladies and gentlemen, I leave you in good hands and I'll pass you on to Dr. Gordon Inglis.

GORDON INGLIS: Thank you, Mary. I hardly recognized myself. I suppose there may be some symbolism in the fact that you're getting a chairperson this afternoon on the matter of heritage from the other end of the country. I hope that it means something good.

Our agenda for this afternoon you have in front of you. We are going to begin with the reports from the workshops and I think we'll move directly into that. We'll have them in this order: first, "Heritage and the General Public"; second, "Heritage and Tourism"; then finally, "Heritage and Government." The way we'll proceed is to call on one of the people from each of those topics who will tell you what went on in the workshop and then there'll be an opportunity for the rest of you to comment or question or discuss the points that are made in that report.

I'll begin by calling on Jo Shawyer to report on the workshop on "Heritage and the General Public." Maybe if you'd come up and sit here and speak into the microphone for posterity.

JO SHAWYER: What I am going to say is very fresh. Some of it's not even written out yet. If I speak quickly before it escapes from my brain, we'll be all right. "Heritage and the General Public" is the topic we worked with. There were two workshops, so those of you who were in mine or in Jane Power's, don't panic if I say things you've never heard of because they came from the other workshop and we've amalgamated these points. And I've tried to clutch them into groups so that there's some sort of organization in this.

We started off by considering, "Who is the general public?" And we all agreed that there is a wide range in the general public in interest in matters heritage, and of experience, or lack of experience. Some of the general public are very motivated and focussed in their interest in heritage, for example those who come to pursue something at an archives. Others are drop-ins who just happen to see a museum, to come in to see what's inside and who, in other words, have a rather passive approach to heritage. But perhaps that passive approach could be harnessed. There are the tourists who have special needs and interests, there are school groups who have school curriculums which can be particularly targeted. You have sometimes family groups which would include everybody from a two-year-old to Grandpapa, coming through in a group looking at your museum or what you have to offer. Youth organizations, such as Guides and Scouts, and so on, some of these working on badges, are a target to keep in mind when planning programmes.

You must also realize that the general public have different stages of sophistication. Some members of the public are only just becoming aware of heritage, others have a lot more experience. So you are catering

to this degree of sophistication when you are exhibiting or putting together a programme.

The next point that was made, and some people felt this very strongly and based it on their own experience, was that a starting point for programme design, or for pulling together any exhibition for the general public, was the general public themselves. What was their interest? What would interest them? You don't simply say, "We've got this in our museum or our archives," or, "I think this is rather neat," being the local curator, "why doesn't the public want to come and see it?" But in fact, you must start with the public and bring them toward what you have. And build on their enthusiasm, on their ideas, and their increasingly sophisticated needs. You need then to change your programming and keep it moving.

*Jo Sawyer and
Gordon Inglis*



It's rather like a schoolteacher in a class - when a group of students come in September, you know where they want to be by the end of term, twelve weeks later. But you don't just dump all this on them in September because they'll all die instantly. You start off in September with what they know and the level they're at, then you bring them along through those twelve weeks till in December you arrive at where you want to be. So, in the same way, read the general public, and bring them toward what you have to offer them. And then this recycles itself, you sort of harness each other and hopefully get on very well.

One problem which arose was that small communities said, "Well, there's all this material in St. John's. How can we see it without physically coming to St. John's ourselves?" And this was recognized as a problem. How do we get access to what is in the archives? How do we get to see this, that and the other unless we pick up and have the expense and time to travel to St. John's. There were ideas tossed around about outreach. Outreach to communities. Outreach through mobile exhibits, through Open House events, through special weekend events, which would give people a chance to travel, or developing microfilm facilities and things like that so that smaller communities didn't feel so cut off from the richness of larger collections.

If this Heritage Coalition comes to pass, one of the things that ought to be done, perhaps, is to come up with a Heritage Directory so that everybody knows what everybody else is doing and who is who and what resources are available. And this isn't just for people in the small communities, but for people everywhere. So if someone comes into the Museum gift shop and says, "I want to trace my ancestors; please can you help me?", whoever is at the museum gift shop can say, "Oh, yes, Ma'am!" and pull out the Directory and direct them to the Genealogical Society or the Archives or whatever. The Heritage Directory was something which it was felt could help everyone throughout the Province.

Well, then having considered the general public, someone said, "Well, that's all very well but unless we **protect** our heritage we'll have nothing to show the general public." So the conversation then went off in terms of what is our heritage, how do we protect it, and so on. And then we went on to talk about the designations of buildings, we talked about accessibility, about the opening hours museums and so on have, so that people could get to see and enjoy the heritage. With this went the problem of collections, the problem of protection and security of collections.

It was interesting that the people from Wiltondale told us that they in fact don't own the artifacts which are on display at Wiltondale. They are all on loan. The idea was tossed around "Well, do you always have to have a building and own your artifacts?" Could you instead do a community inventory? Simply go around to everyone and say, "What do you have that would be heritage material?" And people would say, "Well, I have this old piece of furniture Grandfather made, fourteen photographs, and these documents." And when that community wanted to have an exhibition, say a paper exhibition of documents, and photographs, they would simply look down their list, go to the appropriate household, and borrow that material and have an exhibition. When the exhibition is over, that material would go home again. They could have an exhibition of furniture, or other themes, and simply draw out what they needed for a period of time and then return it home again. This way you have a sort of community museum which lives in the community's houses and in the community's families until such time as it's called upon to be brought out and displayed.

There is another point, too, which works its way in here. We talked about the Newfoundland public and we talked about tourists and visitors from outside the Province. And it was thought that it was a two-step process, that there are two kinds of interpretation, one for locals and one for visitors. One should consider the Newfoundland interest in our own heritage because it is only through having that pride and knowledge that we can indeed pull it out and display it to advantage to the tourist. Number one, we should increase our own level of awareness and pride, and then, number two, have the objects, or the whole heritage to take pride in showing to visitors from elsewhere.

But other groups around the Province have unique situations. The people from Them Days told us that in fact heritage development is not so much a local project for them. Because of the peculiar nature of their community, they've had military personnel move in and out of that area for many years. They are chasing people from all over the world to get

information and documents about the period that these people spent in Labrador. They came into Labrador for a time and then moved off again. So they are working with a different sort of public clientele, if you like. That's all right as long as you know who you are working with, then you can focus yourself accordingly.

Another point that was raised was to look at ourselves in a more commercial light. We should think of our heritage as "product" and our public as "consumers." How do we "package" our "products" to get the best public consumption? And it seems as though we all have to develop networks on all scales, local, regional, provincial, and even national. And I think that Elsa Hochwald, who spoke on behalf of the Genealogical Society, pointed this out. I could feel the intake of breath in the audience when Elsa said this morning, "Oh, we're plugged in internationally to the genealogical network." Now, if we could all plug in a little more to networks so that we could all use each other's sources to better advantage.

Two more points. One of them was that the tourist season is too short and (short of intervening with higher powers, with Mother Nature and sunshine) we wondered how we could actually make the tourist season longer. If you have grants which pay workers for the essence of the tourist season, you can expand that at either end with volunteers, as many hours as they can bear. So you have your shoulder season of volunteers, your high season of grant-paid workers, and then another shoulder season of volunteer time. One can work in June and September on school groups, so you can have them coming in at either end of the season. Perhaps if there are conferences held in your community, or meetings, they can be encouraged to come in June and September. Then, when they are in town, not only do they meet in your town, but they can have access to your museum because you can just keep it open those few weeks more. Try as well to put in other events at either end of that hard core tourist season.

The last point which was raised was money. Money didn't run as a theme throughout our discussion but it was just raised at the end. We sort of thought, "Oh, yes, money." One point was raised that perhaps the Coalition at some point down the line might think of as one of their projects. We need more statistics to show to government that we have so many visitors at so many museums. Yes, we can say, we do bring these many people into these many communities who want to see our heritage things. Yes, we do have these many artifacts in our collections. Someone suggested, if we had that kind of information to give to the government, then it would be quite legitimate to say to the government, "Well, you see, we have such a tremendous impact in this Province, surely whatever you claim is tourism revenue we can claim a percentage of as the heritage budget." A heritage tax was even talked about.

Those are the points which came up in our workshop, "Heritage and the Public." I was the facilitator for one group and Jane Power was the facilitator for the other, so now I'll refer you to Jane for a moment, if we have any of our twenty minutes left. Jane has particular experience and expertise and a high success rate at the Oxen Pond Botanical Garden in targeting programming. She actually finds out who out there could come and benefit from what the Garden has. She goes out and looks at curriculum and at Scout badges, and at very specific things, plans her

programmes around them, and makes them come like bees around a honey pot.

JANE POWER: I think Jo has done a very good job in summing up. That's why I asked her to do it. There were a couple of points in targeting that my group emphasized. What are the different resources that we can reach out to: such things as newspapers, local, regional, international; all the various radio programmes that are available, both local and international; at our home base such things as churches. I think, as Jo was saying, you've got to have a feel for your community. If you've got a product, whether it be a place that you want them to come to or an increase in general public awareness, I feel that you really have to turn it into something that they want. The reason you're here is because you're interested in what you have to promote and you're very enthusiastic. Well, the general public doesn't always grasp that. But you can make them realize that, yes, they are interested and the way you do that is working through their own worlds.

When you study the school curriculum, you have to get out and talk to the teacher, talk to the principal, and say, "Now, what are doing in the particular grade and how can I fit in there?" Because if you just go with a big package, saying, "I've got this big, wonderful package, this is really good," and you really believe in it, it still might not take off. And that is because the school curriculums, as any of the teachers will know, are saturated with so many different things. It's not because they're not interested, it's because they've got so many other things.

With the school programme, I've got my own objectives, but they don't always know it. I am reaching out to what they want and blending mine in. It is so successful that we can't keep up with the demands of doing the school programme. If you don't have the volunteers to go out and work with the school and youth groups, or if you don't have the funds to actually do it, there is a problem. I think that this is for groups who have active participants and are able to use it. Groups such as the Scouting movement and the Girl Guide movement, the CGIT, there are all sorts of similar ones in your community, have challenges built into their badge work. They are always calling me, saying, "I've got to do such-and-such to get my gold cord. Can you help me out?" Or they need something which will help their community and they don't have anybody to go to. You can become these resource persons. If you can say, "Look, I've got this, we can do such-and-such for you," they'll be coming to you like you wouldn't believe and then you'll probably say, "Well, what have I created?" But it's one way to start, to work through your community. You can get the groups to do the work for you, as the Genealogical Society did with their work in the cemeteries. If you set up projects to do these things, they will actually go out and do it because they are filling a certain requirement, for a badge or the like. And it's not just youth groups, there's a lot of older groups too, adult organizations such as Lions, Kiwanis, Kinettes. There are so many, I can't remember all of them.

Another thing that was brought up was that smaller communities are a different thing altogether from the urban area and you have to promote your programmes in a different way. They feel that they can't use the

information that you're giving them if it's focussed on an urban area. You should really look into that. If you're doing a programme, maybe you've got to have two different directions, one for a smaller community and one which you think is going to take off better in a city.

And one other thing, some people felt that a Newsletter from the Coalition would be a very, very important thing, that we could all put something into: what this group is doing, you might say, "We're having a particular week of celebrations. How about you come along and join in?" Through the newsletter you can promote it to the general public.

GORDON INGLIS: Thank you. Does anyone from the other workshops have any question or comments or discussion to offer?

GILBERT HIGGINS: It's no good for someone to go into an area or group saying, "You must have a heritage association, or you must have a craft association," or whatever. I think that we have to remember one thing that was said here and we have to underline it: whether it be a small village, a very small village, or a very large town or a very large city, if the community is not willing to go along with the development of heritage associations, you can't impose it from the outside. We are their servants. If we are a little bit better endowed and better informed and have a little bit more go than other people are we telling them what to do or are we to be the leaders, leading gently?



Gilbert Higgins

GORDON INGLIS: Thank you. Is there any further discussion? I have a thought or two myself on this. I was wondering whether there had been any particular discussion on the theme of the general public's support or lack of support for heritage oriented activities. There are a couple of things that make me think about that. One of them is that at various times I've been involved with activities aimed at preserving buildings, for instance, that may be threatened with being torn down. One of the difficulties that always seem to arise is that whatever is proposed to put in place of the building to be torn down inevitably means X number of jobs. And there's a perception very often that the desire to preserve the building is an elitist thing, easy enough for someone who has a secure job at the

University but not exactly appealing to the ironworker or the carpenter who would be putting up the new building. I wonder was there any discussion around that aspect of heritage and the general public.

A second area which is similar is that I've had experience in having to do research with organizations such as labour unions and I find a great difficulty in getting access to material that you would think would be in their files. People very often in organizations like that are concentrating on what they're doing and they are not very conscious of preserving materials that may be very important to people in the future. I wonder whether there is any discussion of that or whether anyone has any comment on it?

[Comment from the floor that it is incumbent on the heritage movement to educate the public in the importance of our heritage, because there are many people who feel that it is worthless.]

GORDON INGLIS: And perhaps we must make it clear to the great majority that heritage is something that they have in the sense that it belongs to them as well as to others. I won't burden you with boosting my wife's accomplishments but some years ago she prepared a booklet which she entitled A Heritage of Labour. She was working on the idea that very often where buildings and other physical objects of heritage are talked about, it is the person who laid the cornerstone who is seen to be important. She suggested that there ought to be some attention paid to the people who put the bricks in place. She was specifically looking at the restoration of the Murray Premises in St. John's. I think that there's something to be said there. We can assist ordinary people to recognize that the heritage is theirs, not just that of the elite.

JANE POWER: Could I make a comment? When we think of heritage, often we think of going to Senior Citizens for information, and we're always looking at history, of course. I feel that youth are very, very important because they are the adults of tomorrow. And when you think about what they're watching on TV, everything is so technological, they don't even play cowboys and indians anymore. It's all Gobots and Centaurians; the modern is thought to be better and bigger, and technology is taking over. I think that our heritage is going to lose because of that unless we focus on the youth and try to make them realize what we've got. We can work as much as we want on the adults, but the adults of tomorrow are not going to pick up on it. We should put a prime focus there. I have been teaching at the Botanical Garden for seven years. In seven years I can see a big difference in the students in Environmental Education. When I was in school, we didn't even have that course. The children that are in High School now have gone through it and just in ten years there's a big change in their way of thinking.

NANCY GRENVILLE: Nevertheless, will our collections of today, as Gordon pointed out, be available tomorrow? We, in museums and archives alike, can only guess at what the interests of tomorrow's researchers are going to be, what the people of tomorrow will consider to be heritage when they

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come to us. That question -- what is our heritage? -- determines what we collect today. The fact that today is technological is not to be ignored in our collections.

GORDON INGLIS: I think it's a very valuable point. Again, I could offer a personal anecdote of going to the CBC in St. John's looking for film clips when I was doing some research on the Fishermens' Union and finding that the CBC had in fact destroyed a great deal of historic film footage because they hadn't storage space for it. It is an appalling thought that this material, which would be so valuable, not only to researchers in the future, but would have been so valuable to me at the time, was all gone. It's a great shame.

Well, thank you. We'll move on now. Our definition is narrowing. From the general public we'll now go the group who discussed "Heritage and Tourism." Tom Horrocks will begin.

TOM HORROCKS: Our group, as you know, dealt with "Heritage and Tourism." We began with three questions. The first one dealt with the strengths and the weaknesses that we felt we had as a region and as local, individual groups. The second dealt with how to improve those strengths. And the third one dealt with how can we involve both the private sector and the public sector and maximize the benefits that we can get from both those groups. These questions were designed to get all of us to think as one instead of as individuals and to seek out what the process was, and what the structure should be, in order to attain the maximum benefit for all our groups. Keeping that in mind, I'd like to run through each of the three questions to deal with some of the points that I had jotted down here.

Number one, we found that some of the weaknesses involved in our organization were the result of the lack of linkages among our organizations. We weren't communicating and with a lack of communication there is no productive benefit. We also isolated the fact that there's a lack of funding. Sometimes we can avoid that, but sometimes we can't. I'll deal with that a little later.

Some mentioned their lack of staff. Sometimes they are only temporarily in operation during the tourist season. Perhaps we can benefit from networking and utilize each other's staff on a joint basis. There is a lack of recognition of the benefits of heritage tourism. A lot of our communities don't realize what we have as a resource. I'd like to deal with that on another level, as an educational process that we have to involve our communities in.

The strengths that we talked about were the abundance of resources available to our communities. It is important that we realize that these are not only physical resources but others as well. They may be, for instance, archaeological finds from a small item to entities that are as large as National Parks.

Another strength that we talked about, that we have to utilize to its maximum, are the Rural Development Associations and how they fit into our network. We have a strong volunteer component; people are our greatest resource. Without people, we do not have a product. Community

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councils and service groups are integral in our networking process. As Jane Power mentioned earlier, in many ways they are looking for events to get involved in, and they are willing in many ways to participate with us. In this Province we are fortunate to have a strong government department, the Department of Development and Tourism and it's up to us to tell Government what our needs are. They are not going to tell us. They are waiting for us to tell them. It's important that we nurture support in that regard.



Tom Horrocks

With respect to the second question, how we can improve our strengths, I've categorized my comments under organizational and educational ways. First organizational: I think it's important to involve the community from the beginning. If you are planning something, whether it be a festival or some other sort of event, during any time of the year, get your community involved. Show them what the benefits are to being involved. And this has other repercussions further on down the line. Your public meeting should involve all the groups involved, even an outside affiliation. It doesn't matter, just get them involved. They'll find some way to help you out.

The next step we thought in the organizational process would be to form a committee in which all these groups are represented. Then link that committee with other local committees within your region and have their representation on the local or regional Rural Development Association. Try to organize a Directory that would list all those organizations which are involved in your region and pass that on to other regional associations. You should provide mailing lists to these people, so that you start to network. These people will then be available and you will know what their organization is all about.

Establish among your community group a common objective. There are organizations here which feel they have nothing in common with each other. Try to find some common ground and establish what those common objectives should be. Encourage joint memberships in your local organizations. If in your community you have various groups, get them to

join your community group. Tell them what you do and get them to tell you what they do. And, again, exchange information. If you get a newsletter, pass it on to others to tell them what you're up to.

The second part of question two, dealing with the improvement of strengths, was an educational one. Again, there's a role to play for your group in educating your community. Tell them what your heritage resources are, that you have a historic building or a historic park, whatever it may be. Educate your community. Sometimes they're not aware of the fact that they're important, whether it be locally or regionally. One example that was brought up was the artist from Brigus, Rockwell Kent, who is now having a display here in St. John's. There are many people in Brigus who didn't realize the significance of this artist in their own community.

Identify the benefits of these resources. Once you've identified the benefits to the tourism industry the next step is public education. A sensitive process has to be undertaken in order to inform your community how tourism will change your town. Tell them the benefits and tell them the side effects. This will ensure an even control of whatever tourism industry is nurtured within your community or region. One way to educate those who may not be informed is by public displays, and from that you may gain a membership drive. If you have a public display of some sort, as we have here today, have your membership forms available. If people want to join, then they can. You can get the money from membership fees and put that back in your organization.

The other aspect that we talked about was the involvement at the school level. I think that's where we're going to make our biggest impact. Make heritage consciousness a lifestyle. It's not something that you impose on people when they're over twenty-five because you figure that that's the only age able to understand. Get them when they're five years old and they'll grow up thinking that they have something to be proud of.

You also have to educate your visitors, and you can do that with a visitors' information centre. That could be as simple as a desk in a Town Hall or local store. Signs around your area, and a printed directory map to help identify the local attractions in your community, are important and useful. Create a town image. Make your town a gateway to the important things in your region which have already been identified and developed.

The last point is communicate with the higher levels. There was discussion about specific regions within Newfoundland and Labrador. Communicate with the regional centre of your area, with the Deer Lake, the Gander or St. John's. Tell them what you have to offer within your region. And then let them coordinate all those local entities into some sort of a tourism package or auto-tour or whatever it may be.

The third question our group discussed, as I said before, dealt with the private and public sectors and how we can maximize the benefit and the link between those two groups. I have a note here that says "Promote the private and public attractions together as one." An example that came up was if you are a restaurateur and you are in the middle of a historic region or a region that has a lot of attractions to the tourist then perhaps you might look at designing a place-mat so that while people are eating, all these places are identified before them. Involve the public from the

beginning so that they feel important. You have to educate them and I think all heritage groups have a lesson to learn: that we have to start thinking like businessmen. What does the businessman want from heritage development? You have to give him what he wants so that you can benefit from him. He's going to help you out. But he's not going to help you out if he can't get anything in return. So it's up to us to educate, to spread the word about the benefits of whatever attractions we have to offer in our community. In that way the businessman will be able to promote your product. And, by promotion of your product, your Association will be promoted.

Finally, I think all these three areas of discussion centred upon building community pride. Once we have community pride we can start to promote and strengthen our attractions, our heritage and the things that we have available.

I'd like to pass it on now to Gar Fizzard.

GAR FIZZARD: All right, because of the time I'll try to eliminate all references to the overlap between our two sessions.

One of the things in our group that we talked about was the linkage between heritage and tourism: what should receive most attention, what should get priority. We agreed that members of groups such as those here today should put as the first priority heritage, with tourism a secondary thing. In other words, we should not be engaged in activities whose first and foremost concern is to trap the tourist. It is a real danger in developing lots of tourist traps that have no basis in heritage or anything else of any value. If tourists have said anything to us, I think, over the years, it's that Newfoundland and Labrador are refreshing in that regard right now. And that we must be careful, in our enthusiasm to get the tourist dollar, that we don't sell out our heritage souls. This does not mean that there is an inbuilt conflict, but it is easy to fall into it, nevertheless. However, recognizing the fact, the need on occasion, to stress the money-making features of some heritage activities, we should never lose the commitment to heritage elements as our priority.

We too talked about the emphasis on the local initiative. Nothing of any sustaining nature is likely to take place if it is imposed with all the best will in the world from people who are perceived to be outsiders, i.e. professionals or St. John's men.

We paid some attention to organizational structure. We thought that not very much would happen if it was only on an ad hoc basis. Clearly, some kind of organizational structure is needed to build almost anything of any sustaining nature. We thought that it is not necessary always to create another organization, or another structure. In small areas we can sometimes get top heavy with them. What we should be looking for are, to use the word that has been used here frequently, linkages between existing organizations. We assume that as a minimum in any location you need something the equivalent of a heritage society. Not much could happen without that minimum. Having that, the linkages with other organizations are crucial. We paid particular attention to liaisons between say a heritage society in a community and a town council and/or the local Development Association. There should be very close liaison between these groups. This

could enable gaps to be filled and overlapping activities to be avoided.

We then looked at some specific things that we felt were problem areas that we all should do something about. We talked about information as being one of our problems and that's no news to anybody here, I'm sure. We spent some time talking about road signs or the lack thereof. We really need to take a good hard look at road signs, keeping in mind the people who are coming into the area for the first time. I'm absolutely convinced that we have not done that in the past. We have designed road signs for people living in the area, not for people outside. That's why I've always had a much easier time on the Interstate highways in the United States than on the back roads of the Burin Peninsula. Because they're just not designed for outsiders. We thought that the heritage people should have some input into those road signs, too. Not just for direction to a certain community, information on those signs should include what is of interest from a heritage point of view. That may not be very much sometimes, and it may not be more than an interesting old house in a small community, but that can be enough to give somebody the idea that maybe they might want to visit the community.

The Department of Development and Tourism does a good job of putting together publications on attractions and events but they do need that information early. The tourist groups and councils and whoever is promoting those activities have to be aware that that information should get in there quickly.

We spent a fair bit of time talking about accommodations. We stressed the importance of encouraging more people, especially people with older houses or who can get older houses, to develop them into bed and breakfast places. A fair bit of that is already happening, but certainly there's room for more. We recognized the problem of maintaining the traditional character of an older home and providing modern conveniences to the standard that visitors expect and that the law requires. So, and I can say this from personal experience, if you're ever tempted in one of your mad moments to do any of that you should first of all, before you drive a nail or rip out a nail, contact the Health Inspector, the Fire Chief and the Wiring Inspector. That's before you spend a cent. But I will say, again from personal experience, that they've all been very accommodating. We really should try to preserve the traditional nature of the old houses and make them convenient. It can be done, but it needs to be done thoughtfully, in a planned way.

We talked a lot about crafts. We recognized that in the whole craft industry we need to distinguish between traditional crafts and modern crafts. A lot of people are engaged in modern crafts which are not traditionally-based, and that's fine, there's no suggestion that that ought to be discouraged, but because of who we are, heritage people, we should be stressing the encouragement of and facilitating the continued development of heritage crafts. The experts in those areas, are getting on in years and if we don't make deliberate provisions for them to pass on their skills to younger people those skills could be lost for all time.

I want to say a couple of other things. We talked about the importance of festivals, like the Bakeapple Festival of Labrador, and church suppers and these kinds of things at the local level as ways of having visitors meet local people in a casual, interesting way. A lot of

visitors who like to meet people have no formal mechanism to meet local people except by the chance meeting on the wharf. Festivals and church suppers and things like that are a marvellous vehicle for that kind of community interaction. There was a suggestion that we pay more attention to the children, focussing in on their activities such as art contests, posters and so on, that have heritage themes.

Like the others before us, we talked very little about money and that is interesting. We just assumed that there's no point in talking about it - it ain't there, so why worry about it? The emphasis was on what we can do ourselves with no money or a minimum of money. If we **can** get money, so much the better, but the lack of it shouldn't stop us.

And finally, there was a consensus that the Coalition that's been hinted at or talked about here would be a very good thing, especially for the organizations outside the major urban areas. One of the things that must be obvious to everyone is that these specialized groups, archaeology, marine archaeology, genealogy and so on, can only function in relatively large areas. You can't have all of these groups operating when you've only got a few hundred or a few thousand population. So, any of the groups that are operating out there are going to be umbrella groups, generalist groups in terms of their members' interests. I mean, they've got to be interested in everything from marine archaeology to genealogy because you've only got so many people to draw from. Even if the Coalition has only one function, an annual conference like this, it will be worth it. Those of us who are outside St. John's and are generalists will be able to interact with those who have special information to provide. It would be a good thing for that, if for no other reason.

I think that's all.

[Comment from the floor about tourists', and his own, preference not to stay in a sleazy hotel but rather in a heritage home. Asks if there is an easy way to start a bed and breakfast, implying there are too many rules and regulations and permits.]

GAR FIZZARD: I'll resist the temptation to give my lecture on that one! I didn't find it as hard as I thought it was going to be to open a bed and



Gar Fizzard

breakfast. I found the civil servants to be absolutely marvellous. I really have had no bad experiences. I think the trick is to contact every one of them before you do anything. I would be annoyed if I were them: you are often told only when the thing's half done only to find that something substantial has to be changed -- extra expense to undo some of the things already done. In my case, the first conversation I had with anybody was with the local Fire Department. I asked, "What is it that you will need in order to make me out a permit?" I found that it wasn't unreasonable. I think that's the key: getting to them quickly, even when the idea is only an embryo. As you would expect they've got one concern, the protection of the public, and to me that's a reasonable concern. I mean the minute you charge someone to sleep under your roof, you're responsible for their safety and that's a responsibility you can't take lightly.

MARK ALLSTON: I'd like to make a comment about restoring older homes. In Trinity we have heritage regulations and some people are having a hard time of it. Many of the people can't afford to keep up their older homes. There are no programmes to help them buy specially-made windows. Ready-made ones like Lockwood windows are cheaper: they go on sale in Clarendville. We've got to the point now where we're telling people who want to improve their homes, who want to cut down on the drafts, to get a surveyor in, to fence around their old home, to try to sell it to some St. John's person, or summer tourist, and to build a new home.

GORDON INGLIS: I think that's an interesting addition to the observation we were making earlier about heritage being everybody's business. It is -- but it seems a bit unfair when there's an undue cost to people who can't afford it, to preserve heritage.

As Mary mentioned when she was introducing me, I came to Newfoundland as a Director for a Centre for Community Initiatives at Memorial. One of the things we did was get in contact with communities who were interested in development. A very common problem we used to encounter was when we were in discussion with people from a community about the potential for development. Tourism inevitably would be part of the discussion and the people in the community would tell us all the marvellous things they could offer to the tourists, all of which were going to be free. And the embarrassing part of all this would be when we would say to these enthusiastic members of the community, "That's marvellous stuff you're talking about but what are you going to do to take the dollars out of that tourist's pocket?" And then they would be, literally, embarrassed. I mean, Newfoundlanders are very hospitable people. They don't like to think about taking money. Of course, as you pointed out, there are costs in maintaining heritage and those costs have to come from somewhere. If you're going to attract tourists, you have to take their money.

JOHN LEAMON: [Reiterates the problems expressed by Mark Allston about heritage byelaws which are difficult or expensive to observe. Often people simply don't know where to buy the older windows, doors and other materials.]

GORDON INGLIS: There's a question for somebody for a discussion that might well take place later on. We're running a little bit behind schedule here. I think we'll press on to our next workshop group report. I'd like to call upon Janet Miller Pitt and Edwina Suley to talk to us about the workshop on "Heritage and Government".

JANET MILLER PITT: I am pleased and excited to report to the plenary session on the joint results of the workshops on Heritage and Government. What I'd first like to do is to invite all people who were involved in both those workshops to stand up so everyone in the session can see whose responsible for what I'm going to say. Thank you, and I encourage anyone who was in the workshop, if something is omitted or misrepresented, to immediately jump up and cry foul and interrupt.

We were excited in this workshop because we felt in some way caught in the drama of a love-hate relationship, as one of our workshop participants put it, with government. We love their support, when we get it; we love when they pay attention to us, whenever that is; we love what they can do for us, when they do it; we hate like hell when they take the credit for our hard work and achievements. Just the same we love to see heritage as an item on any government's agenda, press release, or Minister's release because we know that means that we are alive in the present while we celebrate the past.

We began our workshops by getting to know one another, our experiences and our problems. Not surprisingly I think it was a case of instant recognition. Even though we may not know these people, we recognized each other's experience mirrored in our own.

I'll give you a shopping list of problems first, before I give you our prescription of needs. First there are the problems of information: Who are we? Where are we? Who has the money? And, an important point, Who has the knowledge and the expertise? How do we as a group talk to government? And do we get lost in that shuffle? While Workshop A, my workshop, struggled with the problems of our own individual group and heritage identifications, Workshop B was more involved in probing the identity of government. Who is accountable in the decision-making process, especially with proposals and decisions? How are heritage groups perceived by government? Is there a heritage wimp or nerd in it? There seems to be a feeling that heritage groups are powerless, faceless, or not known to government, or if known to government are dismissed. Why aren't we being taken seriously, and what is going on in budget allocations. How does that whole process work?

So I think, when I look at the comparison of the results of the two workshops, we've got an interesting reflection here. It says that government on the one hand is a bit blurred and unknown, looking at the face of heritage groups, which are themselves a bit blurred and unknown. We can see by this small representation of heritage groups in the Province today that we are many and diverse, and we are massive reflections of local heritage awareness, activity, information, and needs. This is something that came through very strongly.

We were very fortunate in our group to have a nice balance between urban and rural, between St. John's people and those from outside. The

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message we got was very strong. Heritage means different things to different groups. As one marine archaeologist pointed out to me, "Today's garbage is tomorrow's heritage bonanza to marine archaeologists." How does that go against the naturalist who wants to preserve the environment? We've got many different approaches and interpretations and ideas of heritage.

Government, too, is multi-faceted. It's a mass of people, resources, expertise, and information. While one group, we here, must communicate to the other, to the government, we must also communicate with ourselves. How are we going to achieve this? Both groups agreed that certain links had to be made. There is a lack of communication group to group, groups to government, and government to government. We as heritage groups could better communicate by finding a single voice, a focal point, a body with whom government could speak, putting a human face on heritage groups. But this in itself will cause some problems. We need a base of knowledge about who we are, what we do, what we want to achieve, and how we're going to go about it.

Certain themes emerged in both workshops which I've expressed, for lack of a better way, in the following Commandments. First, "Be Prepared." We need more and better information before we can speak to government about ourselves, about how government works, about what we want and what we want to get and give. The second Commandment is "Know Thyself." It all begins with a knowledge of how we work as heritage agencies, who we are and what kind of contribution we make. The third one, I regret to say, is "Satan, get thee behind me." The eternal temptation is money. All groups are underfunded, undercapitalized, etc. But both groups agreed, and I think this is a point which has come up in all other workshops, that information, communications, and a common front can be our strongest currency to begin with. The money will come later.

So we haven't come empty-handed before you today. We have some solutions to suggest and an order in which we think we can conduct our business; first things first. We concluded that if we came together as a group, heritage awareness would be our first priority. Now, what is heritage, what does it mean to each one of us? Who takes part? What is the contribution they make and who needs to know about this contribution? What does government need to know? We have to be aware of the audience we are trying to reach. Let's broaden the idea of return on investment, from just jobs and profits, to more non-economic benefits to the community fabric.

We thought, too, reiterating what many other groups have said here today, that education is the key. Self education of who we are; public education of what we do. We need to know ourselves and to educate others about what heritage is and how it works. And again, I'll emphasize that the group found that heritage really means different things to different groups and different people. We need to have a broad idea of what heritage means in this Province. We need to know who gets this message, from the bottom up, beginning with education of local people, with an emphasis on youth, education of government with an emphasis on key ministers and key public servants and the networks or organizations and groups across the Province who are involved in heritage. We must begin

with those who are also involved in developing the modern heritage, including community councils, community service groups, and the Rural Development Associations. It is quite useless to preach to the converted. All ye congregation here, let's get the message across to those sinners who can truly help.

This requires an organization, some sort of structured way of going about things. We need to balance the regional needs and local interpretation of heritage against some sort of broad goal for the Coalition. We need to have a broad base of knowledge and support and an agreement on what those goals are. It won't be any good if we come out today with a Coalition that does not represent some of its member groups. We need to have an agreement, we thought, on what we are going to do.

As a diverse bunch, we found that we could come together and agree on the following points. First, the need to define and raise heritage awareness. Second, better knowledge and communication among ourselves and with government. Three, increased sharing of that information, knowledge, and resources. And, four, the need for a common front. So you can see that even though we came from many different backgrounds and many different groups we actually came up with four things that we felt that we could absolutely agree on.

We didn't come up with one solution. We didn't feel that there was one solution but we preferred to suggest a process or a way of going about building awareness, knowledge, and communication to all our different types of audiences. First, we had to get a knowledge of the heritage groups, their resources, their activities, their contributions, goals, needs, and problems. There's your base of what is heritage in this Province and what it contributes. If you think of our mirror analogy, that's one face staring in the mirror; the other face staring back of course is government. We need equally to profile government: processes, budgets, decision-making, key contact people, what message they want to hear. The point is, we need to know ourselves and with whom we are speaking. Our Coalition should reflect its membership and its messages should be targeted to different people.

Next we have to analyse that relationship, come up with our goals and our common themes. We need to communicate these, first and foremost, to the people who are taking part in a Coalition. We need to share the information that we may get from different groups. We then need to agree on and prepare the message to government. We don't necessarily know what that message is now but we think that after going through the process of knowing ourselves that we might be able to get across a message that all agree with. After ourselves and government, third is the general public that we have to get this message across to also.

So, that I think summarizes very broadly a number of things. I hope it gives an idea how both groups looked at the problem.

EDWINA SULEY: I think you've covered all the points admirably. There seems to be a common thread running through the three workshops, the public, tourism, and government. And that is the need to communicate and to educate. We looked at education as well. Not only to educate the student in the school and the people in the community, but also to be

more educated and informed ourselves. We need to communicate; networking is a very important thing for us.

One of the first problems we identified when we looked at



*Edwina Suley and
Janet Miller Pitt*

accountability was the criteria being used by the government to allocate funds to groups. Why would some proposals be dismissed as being insignificant or not important or not necessary, while other proposals were successful? If we're going to form a Coalition, we need to have some input, we need to know how things are structured. There, it comes back to education again. In other words, we have to get our collective act together and flex our muscle.

That's about it. If I'm missing some points perhaps somebody from my group would like to mention them.

GILBERT HIGGINS: At the present moment, as I understand it, and I may be quoting last year's Provincial Government budget, for heritage grants and other things in that Department there is a fund of six million five hundred thousand dollars. This is not for salaries, or administration, this is for grants. Of that figure, four million, five hundred thousand, goes to sports. The rest is divided among youth and culture. Now I'm not talking about the Arts and Culture Centres, that's another story. It's for youth, culture, heritage, is there another one? Libraries, the Heritage Foundation, I think that's all. Now, I am not anti-sports. My father is not in the Sports Hall of Fame but he damn well should be! I have nothing against sport. It's no good attacking sports, you know what I mean. And if we do attack them, they're well organized, and they also raise money of their own.

But the government gives each individual citizen in Newfoundland, that includes Labrador, fourteen dollars something for sports, per capita, each individual citizen: you and me and our children. But they only give forty-seven cents grant to Archives per capita. Now what we have to do before we even start pestering government is to make sure that the average

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citizen who knows will write or call to their MHA and make sure he knows this and that he understands that the public knows it too. The public might be interested in a little fairer division of the spoils. Of course, it would be nice if the Government just increased the grants, the other grants as well as the sports. And, if you're going to change it, you're going to have to have the protest come from the grass roots. You are going to be able to change it if you organize properly, and if you speak in one voice. Don't back the government into a corner. Back a rat into a corner, he'll fight. Back a good man into a corner and he'll fight.

Senior Citizens (and I'm getting very close so I can say this) are entitled to their fair share; the handicapped are entitled to their fair share. And the heritage sector is entitled to its fair share. Justice is something you can ask for and justice is difficult to deny if it is presented properly. But we must be careful not to present it improperly; once you do that, you lose your case. Thank you.

GORDON INGLIS: Are there any further comments?

[Comment from the floor that although there is a small share of government money going to heritage groups, there is no need for anyone to accept such a situation. Each group must protest the treatment of the sector.]

ANITA BEST: I'd like to bring up something that hasn't been brought up so far. Represented here today are groups who are in the main interested in the tangible aspects of heritage. I wonder is there room in the Heritage Coalition for the people who practice the folk arts in this Province? For the people who preserve and sing songs, who dance the dances, and make the crafts and so on?

GORDON INGLIS: If there isn't room for you in the Coalition, Anita, I don't want to be part of it either! I think you are absolutely right that the definition of heritage tends to focus on the tangible items. Would anyone like to speak?

JANET MILLER PITT: I just want to say that by the process of finding out who the heritage groups are, we will be able to define who really comes under the umbrella. Right now we might not have a complete definition and everyone will have their own particular idea and view and angle they are coming from. The idea is that by going through and finding out who we all are we will have a better conception of what heritage means in this Province.

GORDON INGLIS: In fact I think what we have done, whether we have intended to or not, is begin to discuss the next item on the agenda. I think perhaps we should formally go on to that. The next item on the agenda is the question, **"Do we need a coalition of heritage groups?"** And it seems clear that the reports of all three of the topic areas have emphasized the need for communication, the need for information, the need for networking, the need for contact among the groups and the benefits of

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all that. So in a sense the question has begun to be answered already. Perhaps we can now ask Mary if she would give a brief report on coalitions in other places, in order to give people a sense of where this next discussion about a coalition might be headed.

MARY DEVINE: Once again I will try to be very brief. Without a shadow of a doubt the most significant news story related to heritage on a national level is the creation of Heritage Coalitions across this country. The provinces of British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Québec have already organized coalitions whose mandates include serving as umbrella groups for a very broad number of heritage organizations and also to serve as a forum for lobbying.

In the province of Québec, for example, the coalition has set about to obtain one percent of the provincial budget for heritage projects and groups. They see that as where they are going, and that is the first thing on their agenda.

Last week in the province of Alberta a coalition was established and a Steering Committee was set up and elected to set them on their course. I should note as well that 3000 miles from here in the province of Saskatchewan, at this very moment they are discussing exactly the same question that we are.

I don't think we should be pessimistic about what is happening here in Newfoundland in terms of funding and the like. Similar things are certainly happening all across the country, and that is why I think a lot of these coalitions have formed or part of the reason why they formed.

Last week in the province of Alberta they had planned a meeting of a coalition. As the meeting was being planned, unbeknownst to all the heritage groups, the government of Alberta decided to take the funding away from a heritage organization that has existed at arms-length from the government, much as this Province's Heritage Foundation does. The government decided they did not want that any more and they removed the three elected members and placed nine government appointees on their new board. All the heritage groups were extremely upset by this. So consequently, you can imagine what was the first item on their agenda last week after they decided to go with the coalition. I think with time we will certainly see coalitions set up in the provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island and in the two territories.

Clearly, there is a general consensus that we are not looking for handouts, but there is a need in this country for the general public and governments at all levels to take us more seriously. This need is indeed reflected in the increasing number of coalitions.

GORDON INGLIS: That gives us a bit of a background. The question that now needs to be discussed by the group is, "Do we need a Coalition?" and from there if the answer is yes, what form it might take. Rather than start with a motion, perhaps we might start with some general discussion. If anyone would like to speak to this question, "Do we need a Coalition?" We seem to have had a number of people saying in effect we need something. Would anyone like to speak to that question, do we need a Coalition? I'll call on Philip Hiscock to comment.

PHILIP HISCOCK: Perhaps I could simply read out what I have written here, a summary of what people have suggested in the past few minutes after all the comments have been made.

GORDON INGLIS: Yes. I've recognized someone to speak; and, Ruth, you were going to say something as well?

GENTLEMAN: I'll be very quick about this. I belong to several professional organizations, and I belong to a couple of national ones. There are more problems in trying to operate a provincial organization, in fact. Here is what would happen if you had a Coalition. Are they all going to be centred in St. John's or are you going to have representatives from every blessed group in the Province. What are we going to have? This is what I am concerned about.

GORDON INGLIS: I think those matters will certainly get some discussion. I think you are quite right.

RUTH SATURLEY: That is an organizational problem. Our question now is to decide if this is the route we want to take. I am certainly a strong advocate of taking this route. Mary Devine and I were in Ottawa last September at a National Conference of Heritage Groups. One of the things that we made a definite decision on is that we wanted to get a provincial conference to bring together all the related groups. At that time we never thought it would ever be possible because it seemed like a tremendous undertaking and we are only volunteers. We don't have that much time or money at our disposal. And lo and behold a few months ago Ed and Penny made a comment and said, "Hey! we are interested in having a heritage conference in St. John's drawing in all the groups from around the Province." We couldn't believe that people were coming to the same conclusions as we were at the same time.

GORDON INGLIS: Thank you. Well Philip would you perhaps like to speak to some of these issues?

PHILIP HISCOCK: I am not exactly sure of what order these things should be done in because, as it appears, everyone is chomping at the bit to go ahead with the Coalition. But I was just taking a few notes while the reports from the workshops were being made and I would like to just sum them up in just a few more words.

The kinds of things the Coalition might be able to succeed in doing for the various groups were: to give a network to enable us to get together; to exchange information about each other; to let us know who we are, so as to present a better picture to the government; to act as a mediary among the member groups, the local generalists, or umbrella groups as Gar called them, the concerned people who are locally organized in Burin or Roddickton, and who have to know something about everything; and to become a mediary between them and the more or less professional or narrow focus groups which are based mainly in St. John's. These are general considerations, the "what" we want.

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Then there are some specific projects and activities that people brought up, the "how" we want: a regular newsletter, an active organ of communications so people could know and expect to know what is going on; a heritage directory, published on a regular basis, listing contact persons and groups; and finally the formal preparation of statistics, not only on use and consumption of this thing we are calling heritage, but also on the actual collections whatever they are, and the economic impact of the whole realm of heritage.

These are all things that require a formally put-together body, in other words a Coalition. I think we all agree that we do want it.

*Philip Hiscock
and Gordon Inglis*



GORDON INGLIS: Perhaps I might suggest to you that we have here a democratic body. It is a group of people who are representing a number of organizations. I would imagine that most people would want to discuss this with the organizations they come from. But what this body could do, and I think probably it would be a good way of proceeding, is vote on a motion of approval of the idea of a Coalition. This body could also establish a Steering Committee that could carry on the motion of that Coalition over the next six months or a year. It would be necessary to plan for perhaps a year's time the formal formation of a Coalition. By that time the various representatives here would have had a chance to talk about it to their own groups and be able to come back to us. That would seem to be the order of business that makes sense for us here today. Now I wonder if there are any comments.

GILBERT HIGGINS: We should go slowly but we should not miss this opportunity to make some firm decisions. We may not be able to meet like this again. This is not the first attempt to form a Heritage Coalition; there was an attempt in 1975. I am not opposed in any way to the formation of a Coalition. Nor is the organization I came here representing. I have the right to vote for a Coalition. I don't want to stampede anyone, but I think most of us here, if not all, know what our associations want.

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PHILIP HISCOCK: I think we certainly know what our own individual minds are. Exactly how those groups are represented in the Coalition or what exactly the membership might be will have to follow. We can't settle that before the Coalition is founded. As a group we can certainly go ahead and vote and make a Coalition. And we can come to some decisions about the content of a Constitution.

GORDON INGLIS: Yes, I think that is quite right.

CYNTHIA LAYDEN: The Coalition must recognize that regions are important heritage constituencies as well as the many associations. Perhaps we should set up regional liaison groups between the Provincial Coalition and the local associations.

ED STACK: Perhaps if we could agree about the major aims of the group, then we could come to conclusions about whether regional associations will be useful in pursuing those aims.

PHILIP HISCOCK: Before we actually get down to the wording of those aims of this group, maybe we should have a motion to constitute the Coalition.

GORDON INGLIS: Someone just happens to have such a motion, I'm sure.

PHILIP HISCOCK: Well, I have, as a matter of fact. This is something I wrote down over lunch, it is 12 words: "Resolved that the groups represented at this meeting form a Heritage Coalition."

GORDON INGLIS: Is there a seconder for this motion? Ed Tompkins has seconded it. We will now discuss the motion.

ANITA BEST: [A question about whether the motion includes only heritage groups, excluding other groups.]

PHILIP HISCOCK: No, I don't think so. I think we can write our membership clause to suit ourselves; it just means that we are the first founders.

GAR FIZZARD: Is it understood then that the membership of the Coalition would be in fact the organizations not individuals?

PHILIP HISCOCK: Yes. This resolution, of course, makes the Coalition an umbrella of organizations. Interested individuals are presumably already members of some of the member groups like ANLA, MANL, Heritage Canada, and so on.

GENTLEMAN ON THE FLOOR: Would there be allowance for other organizations to join the Coalition?

PHILIP HISCOCK: I expect yes.

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GILBERT HIGGINS: Would organizations be eligible for membership if they belong to larger groups which themselves are members of the Coalition? Many local associations, for example, belong to the Museum Association of Newfoundland and Labrador.

PHILIP HISCOCK: The exact way membership is defined in the Constitution remains to be seen. And of course Constitutions can always be changed again by whatever amending process is agreed on.

GORDON INGLIS: I think that if we elect a Steering Committee those would be the very problems they will work with. One would hope they would come up with an arrangement suitable to most of us.

EARLE ELLIOTT: If we set up a Steering Committee to report in a year, I myself can vote on that. But I can't commit my association; I haven't got that power.

GORDON INGLIS: I would take this motion to be giving approval in principle. I would suggest this meeting go from there to establishing a Steering Committee which would do all the work of defining what the membership criteria would be and the nature of the membership and so on. They could put it to a meeting, or communicate with the groups by mail, so that everyone will know what is being proposed. Then there will be a founding convention that will allow delegates to come with approval from their groups.

PENNY HOULDEN: A tiny point of clarification if anybody is concerned about any intent to exclude groups. The notice of this event was sent to every historical society, to every group we knew was concerned with heritage in the Province. So everybody we knew about was invited to attend. And I think that same drive, to include everyone concerned, will prevail in the Coalition.

EDWINA SULEY: My understanding is that the Coalition must fit the groups, not the groups fitting the Coalition.

GORDON INGLIS: Yes, that's a very good way of putting it.

PHILIP GREENACRE: I do not like the phrase "Heritage Coalition." I would suggest the phrase "heritage oriented coalition."

PHILIP HISCOCK: So you suggest that it be amended to read,
"It is resolved that the groups represented at this meeting form a coalition of heritage oriented organization."
I think that's fine.

GORDON INGLIS: Would the seconder accept it as well? Yes. Any further discussion? Are you ready for the question? All those in favour? Contrary? The motion is carried.

PHILIP HISCOCK: We are a group.

GILBERT HIGGINS: I move that a committee be formed to pursue the instructions of this group and that a report in writing be submitted no later than six months from now to all member groups.

GORDON INGLIS: Is there a seconder? Anita Best. Thank you.

CYNTHIA LAYDEN: I'm worried about the six months. This is not a good time with the summer coming on. The Committee will find themselves just sitting down to do some work in September and they'll realize that almost five months have already passed.

GORDON INGLIS: Good point.

ED TOMPKINS: When we started talking about all this, we saw a Steering Committee being set up to establish some way of communicating with the organizations that are here today. Basically it would prepare a constitutional package to present at a meeting a year later. This would give the Committee time to look at a variety of options, get feedback, and finally bring before next year's meeting a fairly finished document. There's no real rush to put those things together. I therefore propose a friendly amendment to Gilbert's motion which would give twelve months to the Steering Committee.

GORDON INGLIS: Would that be acceptable, Gilbert? Anita? So the motion now would not require a report within six months, but we could expect communications before the end of twelve months. That would serve the same purpose as Gilbert's original intention. I understand from what has been said that we would expect them to prepare a draft constitution and try it out on the groups to get some sense from them of the kind of representation they want. I think the intention is very clear and, if it is acceptable to the group, we will take this motion to form a Steering Committee which will investigate the representation of the Coalition and prepare a draft constitution.

PHILIP HISCOCK: Maybe I can suggest a slightly different version to Gilbert and Anita. Something like, that this meeting elect a Steering Committee to meet during the next few months in order to devise a Constitution for this body and to carry out other activities at the direction of this body. Does that suit you?

GILBERT HIGGINS and ANITA BEST: Yes.

GORDON INGLIS: If we pass this motion, we can move to some discussion of the specific things you'd like to see this Steering Committee do. Do you want to hear it read again?

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PHILIP HISCOCK: "It is resolved that this meeting elect a Steering Committee to meet within the next few months in order to devise a draft constitution for the Heritage Coalition and to carry out other activities at the direction of this meeting."

GORDON INGLIS: Does everybody understand the motion? Does anybody have any discussion? Are you ready for the question of this motion? All those in favour? Contrary? Motion is passed.

ED TOMPKINS: Out of the discussions the programming committee has had over the last several months, we came to an understanding that we needed a database, a documentary base on which to build an argument to governments. With that database, we could present our case that the heritage sector has not been well-funded. The following resolution was presented at the Heritage and Government workshop this morning. It's a little long, but it makes the point.

GILBERT HIGGINS: Point of order, Mr Chairman. Does this discussion pertain to the election of the Steering Committee?

GORDON INGLIS: I think that is exactly what it pertains to. I understand it is in the form of an instruction to the Steering Committee. From my point of view, I think it is best to have these instructions **before** we have the election in order that the people who are nominated will have some clear notion before they accept the nomination of what instructions are given.

ED TOMPKINS: "Whereas the Provincial Government has not adequately supported protection and development of Newfoundland and Labrador heritage resources; and whereas the extent of the volunteer-based heritage organizations' contribution to the protection and development of heritage resources is not widely known; be it resolved that the Heritage Coalition undertake a twelve month study of our contribution to the protection and development of provincial heritage resources; and be it further resolved that this study be presented to the appropriate members of government including the Premier, the Minister of Culture, Recreation and Youth, the Minister responsible for Treasury Board, and to members of the press in an effort to influence government to increase its funding of the heritage sector."

GORDON INGLIS: Is there a seconder? Moved by Ed and seconded by Susan Hart. This is an instruction to the Steering Committee to carry out this study, and that would be part of the report they'll give in twelve months time, in addition to the Constitution of the Coalition. Any discussion?

MARG MAY: I am somewhat confused. I understood that the Steering Committee was to form the Coalition. That that would be its mandate. This proposal as I understand it is what the Coalition should do **after** the Coalition is founded.

ED TOMPKINS: When Philip read the other motion he said the Committee would study the constitutional possibilities and carry out other activities. This motion has to do with these other activities.

MARG MAY: I totally agree with your task force. But I don't know if the Steering Committee should be responsible for it. We should leave it for the Coalition, once it's formed, because it would have more clout.

JULIA MATHIESON: I feel that I cannot speak for my organization by voting on this matter. I am the President, but I don't like to vote on a motion like this. At this point I think it is too early. I must check with our executive and have a general membership meeting and find out what they want.

JEAN BALL: Are we instructing the Steering Committee to put pressure on the government for more funds?

ED TOMPKINS: No you are instructing the Steering Committee to undertake the study of the impact of heritage sector in the Province. The Committee would bring this report back to a meeting next year.

JEAN BALL: I think we are going too fast, we haven't even got a Constitution. I don't see how we can pass any of this. There are matters that nobody is discussing right now. One comes to my mind, and I am not completely familiar with it. But I understand the Federal Government gave the Province a million dollars towards a Heritage Village at one time. And I understand that the money that is fed to heritage right now each year is essentially the interest off that money. I don't know how much of this is fact and how much is fiction. But I think that if we are going to give instructions to our committee before we have a Constitution, I think we are going too fast.

EARLE ELLIOTT: The Steering Committee may come back next year and say, "Look, there is no support for a Coalition." We may not have a Coalition next year. We certainly can't commit our associations to vote for a Coalition. That's my understanding of the Steering Committee.

EDWINA SULEY: Wouldn't the Steering Committee take the reports of the various groups that have been presented here today, and work on the main ideas of concern that have been identified?

GORDON INGLIS: I would expect that would be the intention, yes.

JEAN BALL: That's quite a task by itself.

GORDON INGLIS: My sense of this discussion is that there is a good deal of approval for the principle of the motion. Yet there is some concern about the way it is proposed in relation to the Steering Committee. I suggest to the people doing the moving, we might have a motion to empower the Steering Committee to carry out research. I think the intention is that we would like to see the Steering Committee come back

in a year's time with some concrete information for the proposed Coalition, concrete information that the Coalition could begin to use. So perhaps a motion that would give the Steering Committee the power to carry out some research would cover what I believe to be the feeling of the meeting.

MARG MAY: I think that that would fall under the mandate of the Coalition. As Earle pointed out we may not even have a Coalition in a year's time.

GORDON INGLIS: Yes. Among other things that research would include exploring just what the range of heritage groups are, what their activities are, and the kinds of contribution they make to the public.

PHILIP HISCOCK: Ed, I have rewritten your motion to suit this suggestion. Perhaps I can read this and you'll say whether you approve it. I move that the Steering Committee research the heritage resources of the Province, the range of heritage groups, and their contribution to the economy and report back to the group.

ED TOMPKINS: That's good.

GORDON INGLIS: And since it has been suggested there may not be a Coalition, perhaps it should say, "report back to the AGM, if any."

ANNE HART: I just wonder if consideration has been given to the fact that this study will require funds. Producing a report, we all know, requires money. I just wonder if anyone has any suggestions.

PENNY HOULDEN: Philip, maybe you should fill in "pending funding." A lot of this information we can put together from what we have already. I think that ultimately we will have to look for money. I have a few ideas: Secretary of State, the standard job creation grants you can get, and so on. All of these, of course, you can't rely on. So we might end up producing an incredibly thin report; but hopefully the Steering Committee will look at these and try to get funding.

GORDON INGLIS: I think probably the answer is that the Steering Committee will do what the heritage associations do, and that is muddle through, do the best they can. Would you like to hear the motion again?

PHILIP HISCOCK: I move that the Steering Committee research the heritage resources of the Province, the range of heritage groups, and their contribution to the economy and report at the founding meeting if and when it occurs.

GORDON INGLIS: Is there a seconder? Yes, Susan Hart.

ANITA BEST: What kind of research are you referring to? It seems to me that the Steering Committee cannot get involved in carrying out the

research. How are they going to have the time to do it?

GENTLEMAN ON FLOOR: They'll appoint a committee!

GORDON INGLIS: We may be making this more complicated than necessary because a Steering Committee would **have** to carry out such research in order to do its job in the first place. It's a matter of the scope of the research. Any further discussion? All those in favour? Contrary? The motion is carried.

Is there any further discussion? We are still on a general theme of any specific instructions to the Steering Committee.

GILBERT HIGGINS: Surely we are intelligent enough to elect a group of people who have common sense enough to go ahead with it. Let's get this whole damn thing over with. Because by heavens you are going to have so many things involved you are not going to be able to move. You appoint them to do things; that is what a committee is for. Never mind all this diddle-daddle. Let's elect the Committee.

GORDON INGLIS: I am properly chastened.

GILBERT HIGGINS: I apologize Mr. Chairman.

GORDON INGLIS: Thank you Mr. Higgins. I think, however, if there are no further specific instructions to the committee, we could move to the election of the Steering Committee which would probably be our final item of business, if that is acceptable and unless somebody would like to put forward anything more specific.

PHILIP HISCOCK: Should we discuss a name?

GORDON INGLIS: I think perhaps we'll leave that to the Steering Committee. I think the nomination procedure can be relatively informal. In discussion earlier "eight or so" was suggested as a reasonable number. We should bear in mind some sense of representation from various regions and that much more than eight seems to me a bit cumbersome. Anything less than that perhaps not enough. I'd be, I am open to suggestions on that. Is there anybody who feels in disagreement with that suggestion?

RUTH SATURLEY: I move that eight members be elected to the Steering Committee.

GORDON INGLIS: Thank you. Is there a seconder? Philip Hiscock, thank you. All those in favour? Carried. Very well then so nominations are open for the Steering Committee.

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[Shirley Crewe, Mary Devine, Ross Pike, Ruth Saturley and Heather Wareham were nominated, but declined.

The following people were nominated and they accepted:

Gar Fizzard, Grand Bank Heritage Society

Gilbert Higgins, Port au Port/Bay St. George Heritage Association

Philip Hiscock, Association of Newfoundland and Labrador Archivists

Penny Houlden, Museum Association of Newfoundland and Labrador

Elsie Johnson, Labrador Heritage Society, Main Branch

Cynthia Layden, Bonne Bay Development Association

Ed Stack, Newfoundland Marine Archaeology Society

Edwina Suley, Heritage Foundation

Ed Tompkins, Association of Newfoundland and Labrador Archivists.]

GILBERT HIGGINS: Since there are nine nominations for eight positions, in order to avoid an election, I'll withdraw my name from nomination and move that nominations cease.

PENNY HOULDEN: We can consider Gilbert an alternative member of the Committee. If someone drops from the Committee, we can call on him to fill the place.

GORDON INGLIS: Do I hear any dissent from this humane offer of Gilbert's to avoid an election? I hear no dissent. There is a motion that the nomination cease. Is that seconded? Yes. All those in favour? Contrary? Carried. You have yourselves a Steering Committee. Well I think that probably there is not a great deal more to do. I will not bore you with a long discussion, but I would like to congratulate everyone here. I think you have put in a good day's work and done a good piece of business. I hope everyone will be looking forward to an evening of enjoyment and entertainment.

Throughout all today's proceedings there have been a number of people making introductions and giving thanks to other people. The two people who seem to have been central in organizing the whole thing this weekend have not yet been thanked by anyone. On your behalf, as the people gathered here, I would like to offer very sincere thanks to Ed Tompkins and Penny Houlden for everything.

I would also like, even though the hour is late, to take the Chairman's prerogative and pontificate for just a moment in congratulating you on what you have done here today and to ride my own hobby horse for just a moment. That is my feeling of the importance of heritage work, especially to young people, especially in such a time as now.

Jane Power in our deliberations this evening referred to the technological inundation of our present-day culture. It makes me think of a statement by Margaret Atwood about fifteen years ago. She was writing at the time about Canadian literature. She referred to what she described as a deluge of values and artifacts flowing in from outside. She was referring to television, movies, styles, manners of speech and the whole range of cultural influences. She went on to say this flood of values and artifacts implies that "there" is always more important than "here," or that "here" is just another, and inferior, version of "there." "They render

invisible," she says, "the values and artifacts that actually exist here so that people can look at a thing without really seeing it or look at it and mistake it for something else. A person who is here but would rather be somewhere else is an exile or a prisoner; but a person who is here and thinks he is somewhere else is insane. But when you are here and don't know where you are because you misplaced your landmarks or your bearings, then you need not be an exile or a madman, you are simply lost."

I think what we have been talking about here is the danger that young people in this day of mass communications can get lost. The heritage associations and the groups that are represented here have a great role to play in finding them again. So congratulations and I wish you very well with the new organization. Thank you.

ED TOMPKINS: Thank you Gordon for your skill in chairing this important session and thanks to the facilitators who organized and presented all the information.

We will be doing a conference Proceedings and will be sending it to all participants who are here today as well as all the heritage associations, and the community museums around the Province. We will be sending a press release to all provincial media about this event that took place today, and your names will be listed as local media contacts.

The social event tonight will start at 7:00 at the Battery Hotel, with the banquet starting at 7:45. At 9 o'clock there will be entertainment by Jean Hewson and Wanda Crocker and that goes on until about midnight. So I hope to see you all there. Finally, I will ask people to bring back the evaluation forms that were given out. They are quite short; if you could just jot down some comments, we would appreciate it.

On behalf of Penny, myself, Mary and Ruth, thank you very much for coming. I hope to see you all again soon.

HERITAGE CONFERENCE '87

HERITAGE CONFERENCE '87

"A Coalition for Heritage?"

Date: May 1-2, 1987
Location: E.B. Foran Room

AGENDA

FRIDAY, MAY 1

EVENING RECEPTION

7:00 - 8:00 pm

Registration. View the exhibits illustrating the activities of the participating organizations

8:00 - 9:00 pm

Welcome by the Conference Programme Committee:
Penny Houlden, MANL
Ed Tompkins, ANLA
Mary Devine, Heritage Canada
Ruth Saturley, Newfoundland Historic Trust

Opening Address, by Dr. George Story

9:00 - 10:00 pm

Reception

SATURDAY, MAY 2

CONFERENCE

8:45 - 9:15 am

Registration continues

9:15 - 10:30 am

Welcome. Penny Houlden, MANL, and Ed Tompkins, ANLA

Reports from Participating Organizations. Each society will introduce itself in a five minute presentation
Chairperson: Nancy Grenville, ANLA

10:30 - 10:45 am

Coffee Break

10:45 am - 1:00 pm

Concurrent Workshops: small group discussion of particular issues

HERITAGE AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC

Facilitators: Jo Shawyer, MANL, and Jane Power, Interpretation Canada

HERITAGE AND TOURISM

Facilitators: Tom Horrocks, Heritage Canada, and Gar Fizzard, Grand Bank Heritage Society

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HERITAGE AND GOVERNMENT

Facilitators: Janet Miller Pitt, Newfoundland Historical Society, and Edwina Suley, Heritage Foundation of Newfoundland and Labrador

1:00 - 2:00 pm

LUNCH - a light lunch will be provided

2:00 - 3:00 pm

PLENARY SESSION

Reports from Workshops/Discussion from Floor

Chairperson: Gordon Inglis

3:00 - 5:00 pm

Do we need a Provincial Heritage Coalition?

Chairperson: Gordon Inglis

An Overview of Provincial Heritage Coalition development across Canada - Mary Devine, Heritage Canada

Options for the Structure of a Coalition - Philip Hiscock, ANLA

Discussion from the Floor

SUMMARY

BANQUET in the After Cabin, The Battery Hotel

7:00 - 7:45 pm

Cash Bar

7:45 - 9:00

Dinner: Tossed Salad

Cornish Game Hen

Parsley Boiled Potatoes

Carrots and Broccoli

Pear Hélène

Coffee or tea

9:00 - 12:00

Cash Bar

Traditional Music with Jean Hewson and Wanda Crocker

Heritage Conference '87 gratefully acknowledges
the financial support of Multiculturalism Canada

HERITAGE CONFERENCE '87

Profiles of Participating Organizations available in the Conference Kit:

- Association of Newfoundland and Labrador Archivists (ANLA)
- Newfoundland Marine Archaeology Society (NMAAS)
- Heritage Foundation of Newfoundland and Labrador
- Newfoundland Transport Historical Society (NTHS)
- Museum Association of Newfoundland and Labrador (MANL)
- Newfoundland Conservation Association (NCA)
- Newfoundland and Labrador Genealogical Society
- Newfoundland and Labrador Association of Amateur Archaeologists (NLA3)

- Heritage Canada Foundation
- Interpretation Canada, Atlantic Section
- Newfoundland Historical Society
- Newfoundland Historic Trust

ASSOCIATION OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR ARCHIVISTS

The Association of Newfoundland and Labrador Archivists (ANLA) was established to promote professional standards, procedures and practices among those people involved in the care, custody and conservation or management of historical records. ANLA seeks to provide a forum for all who are interested in the acquisition, preservation and use of archival materials. Our main concern is the Province's paper heritage - the historical, commercial, social, religious, and cultural records of Newfoundland and Labrador, wherever they are located.

Founded in 1983, ANLA is currently in the process of incorporating [Editor's note: ANLA incorporated as ANLA Corporation, May 1987]. Its membership is open to all individuals concerned with the records of Newfoundland society, past and present. The annual fee is \$10, which entitles the member to the quarterly newsletter ANLA Bulletin and the annual Directory of Archival Collections in Newfoundland and Labrador. There are currently 82 members in good standing, of whom a dozen are actively involved in the affairs of the Association.

ANLA has no paid staff and is directed by an executive committee of 7 to 9 volunteers. With no facilities of its own, meetings and activities generally take place at the Colonial Building, Memorial University or the Newfoundland Museum. In the past 4 years these activities have been varied: workshops, exhibitions, special courses, lectures, and social events. Most are open to public participation and are so advertised.

The government agencies with whom ANLA has dealt in developing its activities are the Historic Resources Division of the Provincial Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth and Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) through repeated sponsorship of job creation programmes. To date ANLA has not developed statistical records of services provided but it is expected that the Executive will give priority to this in the future.

In the year 1986/87 ANLA's budget was in the vicinity of \$7000. Of this amount 10% was derived from membership fees, 14% from a provincial grant, 70% from a federal grant, and 6% from the private sector. Support in kind from the Provincial Archives and Memorial University is estimated at a further \$500. Expenditures consisted entirely of operating costs and special projects.

In the four years 1983-1986 ANLA has sponsored six employment programmes through CEIC. As a result of these projects \$228,132 in federal funding has provided temporary employment for 59 people at the Provincial Archives. In 1986/87 members of ANLA, through their institutions, benefited from \$112,000 in federal grants to assist in backlog reduction.

In addition to its quarterly newsletter and annual Directory, ANLA has published two major studies of significance to the archival community: Report of the Survey of Newfoundland and Labrador Archives in 1986, and Paper Conservation in Newfoundland in 1987.

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NEWFOUNDLAND MARINE ARCHAEOLOGY SOCIETY

The Newfoundland Marine Archaeology Society (NMAS) is a non-profit organization whose aims are to investigate and to protect shipwrecks and artifacts of historical and cultural importance in Newfoundland and Labrador. It was founded in 1972 and incorporated in 1974. Current membership is about 40. Membership is open to divers and non-divers alike. Current membership fees are \$10.

The work of the NMAS has been recognized nationally and internationally for its wide spectrum of marine archaeological activities such as:

- initial excavation and survey of the wreck HMS Sapphire, a 32-gun Royal Navy vessel sunk by the French at Bay Bulls.
- extensive excavation and survey of what is believed to be a British merchant vessel sunk in the mid-18th century at Trinity. A 16mm film (publicly available) was made of this project.
- survey and initial excavation of a shipwreck off the Isle aux Morts believed to date from about 1650.
- the retrieval and conservation of over a thousand artifacts from various excavation sites.
- publication of reports on the sites surveyed and excavated. -giving courses in underwater archaeology to members and the public through Memorial University's Extension Service.
- two members of NMAS also produced a nationally televised five-part programme for the CTV network entitled 'Marine Archaeology: An Introduction.'

The NMAS has been supported by funds from the Department of Regional and Economic Expansion of the Canadian Government, and the Historic Resources Division of the Department of Culture, Recreation, and Youth of the Newfoundland Provincial Government. Operational funding has also been received from the Canadian Donner Foundation, the Explorer's Club of New York, Labatt's Breweries, the Canada Council, and from other corporate bodies.

Corporate and private donations are encouraged so as to enable the Society to fulfill its objectives. The NMAS is a registered charitable organization and donations are tax deductible. Its address is:

P.O. Box 181, Station 'C'
St. John's, Newfoundland
Canada A1C 5J2

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HERITAGE FOUNDATION OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

The Heritage Foundation was established in 1984 to stimulate an understanding of, and an appreciation for, the built heritage of this Province. The Foundation contributes to the restoration and preservation of buildings and other structures that have architectural or historical significance in the Province.

The Heritage Foundation has the power to designate a structure as a Registered Heritage Structure. Designation is the official recognition of the

importance of a structure by the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador. When a building has been designated, its owner becomes eligible to participate in the Heritage Foundation grants programme and a plaque is placed on the structure to indicate its significance.

The Heritage Foundation in the exercise of its mandate has developed the following guidelines and procedures. Individual groups proposing designation of a structure must first complete the Registered Heritage Structure Application form which has been devised by the Foundation. Completed applications are evaluated by the Board at one of its semi-annual meetings in accordance with criteria established by the Board. The most important of these criteria is architectural or historical significance, though environment, building site and structural conditions are also given consideration.

The criteria established by the Board are intended to promote the objective assessment of structures in respect of design, style, special features, or any other elements of an architectural character. Guidelines have been created to permit ready identification of building type (studded, timber-framed, balloon frame, e.g.); of architectural style (Queen Anne, Gothic revival, Georgian, e.g.); of special features (roof type, window and door trim, eaves and corner boards, etc.); and of interior features (staircases, mantel pieces, fire places, etc.). Additional criteria relate to the identity of the architect and/or builder, where this information is available, and provide for comparative study of comparable structures in different geographical locations.

Criteria for establishment of historical significance have also been developed. These include documented association with persons or events of historical importance, or with broad patterns of social development in the Province; if it was built or occupied by a significant historical personage (William Croke, e.g.); if it has been associated with an historical event (landing of the trans-Atlantic cable, e.g.); with the establishment or development of important institutions (a specific church, e.g.); or if it is a good surviving example of a particular house type (fisherman's house of 1880, e.g.) or of a particular class of building (merchant's premises, c.1830, e.g.).

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NEWFOUNDLAND TRANSPORT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Newfoundland Transport Historical Society was founded in 1977 and incorporated as a non-profit charity in 1978. Since 1979 the Society has mounted exhibitions on various aspects of transport history on an annual basis. In 1983, through the auspices of the C.A. Pippy Park Commission, the Society obtained on lease five acres of land and two structures in Pippy Park, St. John's, for the purpose of creating a Museum of Transportation. Since then, with assistance from the Federal and Provincial Governments and private industry, work has begun on the creation of the Museum.

The aim of the Society is to preserve the rich transport heritage of the Province through the establishment of a Museum of Transportation. The Museum would collect, identify, store, preserve and exhibit artifacts

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and documents relating to the role of transportation in the economic and cultural development of the Province. Public awareness of this role would be enhanced by making artifacts and documents accessible to the public through Museum facilities and programmes, and through small travelling exhibits.

The Society currently has 50 members. Approximately half of these are involved with the activities of the Society. Persons may join the Society by paying the appropriate membership fees and agreeing to abide by and be bound by the provisions of the By-Laws and the Articles of Association of the Society for the duration of the membership period. Membership fees are \$10.00 per calendar year (January 1 - December 31) regardless of the time of year the membership is issued. For the membership fee, the member will receive a membership card, a greeting card at Christmas, eligibility to vote at General Meetings, eligibility to run for elected office, perusal of Society holdings at their place of storage and a one year subscription to the official publication of the Society, the NTHS Newsletter which is issued bi-annually.

The Society has no permanent paid employees; however, subject to government funding the Society employs several post-secondary students each summer in a variety of research, exhibit and conservation roles. Throughout the balance of the year, work is carried out by Society members on a voluntary basis. At present, the Society sponsors an annual Exhibit Programme, the Museum Project and the enlargement and maintenance of its collections. The Exhibit Programme is carried out with the assistance of the Provincial Heritage Grant and Federal Student Job Creation initiatives. The Museum Project progresses as staff and resources allow. The assistance of Federal and Provincial Governments, as well as private industry, is essential for this project. The enlargement and maintenance of collections is ongoing through the assistance of Society members, private industry and Federal and Provincial Governments. Public involvement in Society programmes comes in the form of donations and attendance at exhibitions. Recent exhibitions at the Museum site have attracted approximately 400 visitors each.

At fiscal year end, 1986, the Society had revenues of \$15,526.38. Of this amount, 61.6% came from federal sources (Student Job Creation and 1985 Reimbursement); 11.3% came from provincial sources (Heritage Grant) and the balance came from Society sources (1985 Retained Income, Membership Dues). Expenses for 1986 totaled \$11,823.45. Approximately 66.5% was absorbed by temporary employees (six post-secondary students); 15.0% was spent on ordinary expenses (exhibitions, heat and light, office supplies, meeting expenses); 6.1% was spent on insurance (liability and fire) with the balance being spent on extra ordinary items. Retained income at year's end totaled \$3,616.00.

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MUSEUM ASSOCIATION OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

The Museum Association of Newfoundland and Labrador (MANL) is an organization made up of individuals and groups concerned with preserving our Province's human and natural heritage. By sharing information,

working to raise public and government awareness of heritage concerns and participating in seminars that provide training in different aspects of museum work, MANL's members try to ensure that our Province's heritage is being safeguarded and promoted.

Initial discussions on forming an umbrella group for individuals concerned with heritage issues, art galleries, museums, nature parks and heritage societies began in 1975. MANL was incorporated as a non-profit organization in 1980. MANL presently has 76 individual and 23 institutional members. It has a staff consisting of one full-time Training Coordinator, 2 part-time assistants, and 16 active volunteers who operate out of an office on Water Street in St. John's. Membership in MANL can be obtained in a number of categories:

- Institutional (voting) \$15
- Individual (voting) \$10
- Associate (non-voting) \$8
- Patron (non-voting) up to \$499
- Benefactor (non-voting) \$500 and up

One of MANL's major activities is arranging training seminars dealing with different aspects of museum work. These seminars are held in different locations around the Province, in one or two-day sessions. The seminars include a six unit Certificate in Basic Museum Studies and a variety of special interest topics (for example, "Planning for a Museum," and "Collecting and Conserving Artifacts from Underwater Sites"). MANL also coordinates seminars for individual museum and heritage societies, on request. Another major role the Association plays is in advocacy. Representations are made to various levels of government on issues identified by our members.

Funding for MANL comes from both the Federal and Provincial Governments. The Association receives \$65,000 annually from these two sources, as well as approximately \$25,000 from the Federal Government in project funding. Other monies are raised through membership fees and fundraising activities, such as auctions. Of the money in MANL's budget, \$4000 is spent on organizational and operating costs, with the rest allocated to training seminars and advisory services. In the past three years, the Association has cooperated with the Newfoundland Museum, and recently with MUN Art Gallery in sponsoring job creation projects. These have amounted to: \$35,200 - 1985; \$4368 - 1986; \$21,570 - 1987. MANL publishes a quarterly Newsletter. A resource library is also maintained so that heritage related publications can be made available at any time to MANL members, and the interested public.

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NEWFOUNDLAND CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION (NCA)

Originally conceived as the Newfoundland and Labrador Conservation Institution, the NCA was constituted in 1981 in response to the heightened crisis in conservation needs engendered by the closure of the Canadian Conservation Institute (CCI) regional labs. The objective was to coordinate conservation efforts within the Province in order to establish facilities for the treatment of most materials and thereby reduce dependence on CCI. Its

mission statement was "to preserve, conserve and restore the artifacts and specimens related to the material and natural heritage of Newfoundland and Labrador."

Most early efforts were focused on developing services - archaeological and archival conservation being identified from the start as areas of most critical need. M.U.N. Archaeology initially hoped to secure M.U.N.'s commitment to take responsibility in developing archaeological conservation facilities to accommodate the needs of the archaeological community at large. Unfortunately, this commitment was not forthcoming and M.U.N. Archaeology is hard pressed to adequately meet its and NMAS' needs. Without CCI's support, archaeological conservation meeting more than just survival needs is not presently feasible.

Archival needs were addressed through two projects - a bulk basic treatment programme (dry cleaning/encapsulation/minor repair) administered on a federal grant through M.U.N. Library. A much needed, though "bandaid" response, the programme trained six people and in so doing, conserved items from most major archival collections. From this project developed the proposal for a regional paper conservation facility, which unfortunately was not supported ultimately, for several reasons.

After these discouraging 'non-developments', the NCA gradually petered out, until it was reconvened in October 1986 to determine if interest and possibly energy were still there. The response seemed very positive so NCA sent representatives to meetings with the Canadian Museums Association (CMA) about the NMC Task Force Recommendations and CCI. At the latter Wally Kozar, the Director of the CCI, reiterated concern apparent at early NCA meetings as to what our mandate is and whether we had any plans to pursue drafting a Provincial Conservation Policy; he advised strongly that a policy is an important first step in taking responsibility for developing services. In response to this, an NCA meeting was called in early January. We hoped to officially re-open for business by electing officers, and to discuss the policy issue. Low attendance due to weather made election of officers inappropriate, but those present felt the policy sufficiently important to strike an informal committee to study the matter until such time as an AGM (scheduled for April 15, 1987) could be called to elect officers, identify priorities, and re-establish our legal status with the Registrar of Companies.

Membership under the Constitution is limited to institutions and associations with responsibility for public collections - estimated at 15 members among whom archival and archaeological interests are most strongly represented.

Until we are officially "open for business" again, issues such as staff, facilities, programmes, services, funding, and budgets, are on hold.

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NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

The Society aims to promote the study of family history in Newfoundland and Labrador and to assist its members and the general public in locating information of a genealogical nature, wherever it may be located. The Society was founded in October 1984 and was incorporated as

a non-profit corporation in February 1987. Membership is open to the public and the annual membership fee is currently \$10. Total membership is four hundred members worldwide, approximately one-third of whom are in the Province. About sixty are actively involved in the Society's work.

We have no paid staff. Our only facilities, borrowed office space in the Harvey Road Building, in St. John's, are operated by volunteers. There, members can use the growing library or books, genealogies, newsletters from many other societies and microfiche of parish registers and census returns.

We publish booklets and brochures designed to bring information to our members, such as a guide to genealogy in the Province, and a "how-to" brochure for transcribing headstone inscriptions. The majority of our publications are transcriptions of cemeteries. We publish a quarterly newsletter (Editor's note: now called The Newfoundland Ancestor). Our publications series include "Topsail Anglican Cemetery", "Cupids U.C. Cemetery", "Labrador Cemeteries", "Researching Your Family's History in Newfoundland and Labrador" and others.

We hold regular meetings, open to the public at which we have guest speakers or workshop leaders covering a wide spectrum of topics of interest to anyone who is studying their ancestry. Our Cemetery Cataloguing Committee is promoting a Province-wide awareness of the value and fragility of the information found on headstones. We are collecting and publishing the materials from cemetery inscriptions which may be gathered by individual members, groups or non-members. We are currently transcribing the headstone inscriptions in Belvedere Cemetery.

Except from membership dues, there are no sources of funding which we have been able to find. Our expenditures include stationery, postage, and research materials.

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NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR ASSOCIATION OF AMATEUR ARCHAEOLOGISTS (NLA3)

The objectives of NLA3 are: to protect, in so far as possible, archaeological sites in the Province to collaborate with other organizations and agencies that serve the same purposes as those of this association to promote the study of archaeology and anthropology to work for the proper conservation and exploration of archaeological sites and materials to promote public interest in and understanding of archaeology and anthropology.

NLA3 was founded in 1983 and became incorporated in 1986. Annual activities include lectures, movies, tours and field trips. In 1985 a Site Watch programme was established whereby Regional advisors were appointed to watch over archaeological sites in the Province.

The Association is open to persons with an interest in archaeology who are willing to work towards the fulfillment of the objectives of the association. Total membership in 1986 was 36, with 18 actively involved.

Fees: Regular member \$10
Family membership \$15
Student/Senior Citizen \$5

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Associate \$8

General meetings are held at the Newfoundland Museum.

The Site Watch programme has seven Regional Advisors across the Province (these advisors are NLA3 members but are all members of the general public). Lecturers include local and international archaeologists. Meetings are open to members and the public.

Our annual budget is \$300 with our sources of revenue including only membership fees and donations. We have applied for a Provincial Government grant for 1987. Expenditures include operating costs (i.e. paper, printing, stamps, refreshments) and movie rentals. In 1986 we also had the cost of incorporation.

NLA3 issues a quarterly Newsletter.

* * *

HERITAGE CANADA FOUNDATION

Aims - to preserve and demonstrate and to encourage the preservation and demonstration of the nationally significant historic, architectural, natural and scenic heritage of Canada with a view to stimulating and promoting the interest of the people of Canada in that heritage.

History and current status - Letters patent incorporating dated March 28, 1973. In the first decade of its existence, HCF worked primarily to support the activist heritage movement which was just being born. In the past five years, its focus has changed, concentrating on a number of professional activities such as technical services and the Main Street programme. HCF is a charitable foundation, with membership open to the general public.

Fees: \$18 individuals

\$50 sustaining member

\$250 Patron.

Current membership across Canada is approximately 2500 individuals and 300 group members. Paid staff consists of approximately forty people.

HCF has offices at 306 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, Ontario.

Its programmes include Canadian Heritage Magazine, its annual national conference and provincial/regional conferences, awards, the organization of Heritage Day each year, its technical services, and the administration of its Mainstreet Programmes.

Annual Budget: Main budget \$2,354,000

Mainstreet 1,631,000

Total \$3,985,000

Sources of funding for HCF include the private sector, individual donations, a Federal Government endowment fund, revenue from publications, contracts for technical services, and membership.

Its expenses include the Mainstreet Property Programme, communication and membership, government relations, and education. We have administered Job Creation programmes totalling \$46,000.

Our publications are Canadian Heritage Magazine, Viewpoints (series), and Technotes (series).

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INTERPRETATION CANADA (ATLANTIC SECTION)

Interpretation Canada is a nationwide association for interpreters of Canada's natural and cultural heritage. In January of 1986, an Atlantic Chapter was established to address the following areas in interpretation throughout the region, and primarily in Newfoundland: training and professional development of interpreters; a network for communication between interpreters and interpretive agencies; an organized voice for interpreters and their craft; public awareness of interpretation and its significance; and encouragement and support for interpretive efforts in the region.

It is a non-profit, volunteer association with approximately fifty members from provincial parks, national parks, museums, historic sites, nature centres, schools, youth groups, universities and others. Upon joining Interpretation Canada, you receive National membership benefits as well as those from your section. National membership benefits include: the quarterly magazine Interpretation Canada; contact with interpreters and their agencies across Canada, in the USA, and abroad; and participation in National conferences and business meetings. Section membership benefits include the quarterly regional newsletter and the opportunity to develop interpretive skills by attending training workshops, business meetings, and other regional events.

Interpretation Canada membership fees may be deducted from your taxable income as professional membership dues:

Individual:		Institutional:	
Regular	\$ 30.00	Regular	60.00
Contributing	100.00	Contributing	200.00
Supporting	200.00	Supporting	\$1000.00
Student/Volunteer/ Seasonal	15.00		

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NEWFOUNDLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Newfoundland Historical Society collects, preserves and disseminates Newfoundland history. The Society was founded in 1881 and incorporated in 1935.

The membership fees are as follows:

\$ 20.00 per individual
25.00 per family
200.00 for life membership.

There are about 150 members. All members receive a subscription to the Newfoundland Quarterly and a copy of our Newsletter.

The office/archives we have in the Colonial Building was staffed by Dr. Bobbie Robertson, but since her retirement on January 30, 1987, it has been staffed by volunteers. We answer inquiries by students, tourists, and the general public and have about 1200 visitors annually, besides 25-40 school classes.

Our income is from a small government grant, membership fees and

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sale of our pamphlets and this is spent on the secretary's salary and the telephone. Occasionally we sponsor research projects for which government funding can be obtained.

Our mailing address and phone number are
Room 15, Colonial Building,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
A1C 2C9
Telephone 722-3191

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NEWFOUNDLAND HISTORIC TRUST (NHT)

The aim of the NHT is to promote the preservation and revitalization of the built heritage of Newfoundland. It was established in 1966 as a non-profit, volunteer organization. It has general public membership, i.e. is open to all.

Fees: \$8.00 single
\$12.00 family.

Current membership is about one hundred, with in the area of twenty active members.

Our staff consists of one part-time, year-round employee and two tour guides who work seasonally. Our only facilities are the Museum Gift Shop at Newfoundland Museum, Duckworth St.

We organize in the area of three to four public heritage awareness programmes each year. Our awards programme, the "Southcott Awards," are presented to individuals who have restored private or commercial properties, or who have constructed appropriate new buildings. The Historic Trust operates the Museum Gift Shop with a view to providing good quality interpretive products related to our heritage.

The annual budget is about \$6000 and our sources of funding included last year \$2000 from the Provincial Historic Resources Division and \$1000 in private donations. Our operating costs were \$4500.

We publish our quarterly newsletter, The Trident.

* * *

Participants in Heritage Conference '87

Jackie Alevan, Department of Municipal Affairs
Mark Allston, MANL, NLA3, Trinity Historical Society
Jean Ball, Historic Trust
Anita Best
Mary Bishop
Gillian Brown, Them Days Labrador Archives
Howard Brown, ANLA
Robert Buckle, Heritage Foundation
Richard Budgel, ANLA
Charles Cameron, Genealogical Society
Bernadette Campbell, Carbonear Heritage Society
Cindy Christopher, MANL
Allan Clarke, MANL
Diane Colbert, Genealogical Society
Shirley Crewe, Them Days Labrador Archives
Bessie Critch, Wiltondale Heritage Village
David Davis, ANLA
Glenda Dawe
Greg Dawson, MANL
Mary Devine, Heritage Canada, Historic Trust
Jerry Dick, Heritage Canada
Earle Elliott, Placentia West Heritage Committee
Gar Fizzard, Grand Bank Heritage Society
Reg Ford, Labrador Heritage Society, Churchill Falls-Big Hill Branch
Judy Foote, Genealogical Society
Stephen Foster, Transport Historical Society
Stephen Garland, Transport Historical Society
Janette Ginns, NMAS
Philip Greenacre, MANL, Heritage Foundation, Humber-Bay of Islands
Museum Society
Patricia Greene
Nancy Grenville, ANLA
Laura Halfyard, Historic Trust
Anne Hart, Centre for Newfoundland Studies
Susan Hart, ANLA
Lana Hickey, Heritage Canada
Gilbert Higgins, MANL, Heritage Foundation, Port au Port-Bay St George
Heritage Association
Philip Hiscock, ANLA
Elsa Hochwald, Genealogical Society
Tom Horrocks, Heritage Canada
Penny Houlden, MANL
Gordon Inglis
Elsie Johnson, MANL, Labrador Heritage Society Main Branch
Paul Kenney, MANL, Historical Society
Cynthia Layden, Wiltondale Heritage Village
John Leamon, Brigus Historical and Conservation Society
Lydia Lewycky
Jane Lethbridge, Labrador Historical Society Main Branch

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Kathleen MacCallum, Historic Trust
Julia Mathieson, NLA3
Marg May, MANL
Janet Miller Pitt, Genealogical Society
J. Mulcahy
Clara Murphy, Them Days Labrador Archives
Tony Murphy, ANLA
Graham Noseworthy, Historic Parks
Agnes O'Dea
Sadie Parsons, Grand Bank Heritage Society
Robert Parsons, Grand Bank Heritage Society
Deanne Peters, Genealogical Society
Ellen Picco, Placentia West Heritage Committee
Ross Pike, Labrador Straits Historical Development Corporation
Jane Power, Interpretation Canada, Atlantic Section
Merle Roberts, Labrador Heritage Society Height of Land Branch
Randy Rogers, Newfoundland Museum
Bruce Ryan
Shannon Ryan, Historical Society
Ruth Saturley, Historic Trust
Jo Shawyer, MANL, Agricultural History Society
Colleen Shea, MANL
Rose Smart, MANL, NCA
Shelley Smith, ANLA
George Snelgrove, Genealogical Society
Jennifer Soper, Newfoundland Historic Trust
Jane Sproull Thomson, MANL, Newfoundland Museum
George Story
Edwina Suley, Heritage Foundation
Ed Tompkins, ANLA
Ray Troke, Historic Trust
Bill Vickers, Town of Wabana
Doris Walsh, Heritage Foundation for Terra Nova National Park
Heather Wareham, ANLA